DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Rain and cooler.

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VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,506. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks recovering.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 74¾c.; cash corn, No. 2 mixed 39¼c; cash cotton, 6⅝c.

FOREIGN.—Reported that President Krüger's agent asks the intervention of three powers in the Transvaal crisis. In the meantime England is proceeding very deliberately, except that she is hurrying troops as rapidly as possible to Africa. A Cabinet council has been called for Friday. The Prince and Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg had a narrow escape in a railway collision in Scotland. The London papers say that New York is in a state of frenzied excitement over the approaching yacht races. Thatcher, who worked the unclaimed-sums-in-Chancery game on Americans, has been arrested. Jockeys Sloan and "Skeets" Martin each rode two horses to victory at the Birmingham September meeting yesterday. The States General were convened yesterday by the Queen of Holland, who referred to the work of the Peace Conference, and said she had reason to hope that the powers would sign the treaties drawn up. All the foreign Consuls at Santo Domingo have joined in a protest against the papermoney decrees of the Dominican Government. There is a strong movement in favor of overthrowing the Constitution and for an immediate Presidential election. The cruiser New Orleans arrived off Santo Domingo yesterday. Haiti's finances show marked improvement, and the current budget is $4,500,000, against $8,000,000 in previous years. The political crisis is said to have passed, and amnesty will be granted to all those recently arrested in connection with the Fouchard conspiracy. Gen. Harrison began the final argument for Venezuela before the Boundary Arbitration Commission.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The Clyde Line steamship Cherokee, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston, with forty passengers, has gone ashore on Naushon Island and lies in a dangerous position.

President Tucker of Dartmouth College announced yesterday the receipt of $300,000, the gift of Edward Tuck of New York as a memorial to his father, Amos Tuck.

The steamship Cherokee of the Clyde Line went ashore on Naushon Island in a fog, and five of her passengers were taken off by the revenue cutter Dexter.

Walter B. Atterbury yesterday accused Postmaster Wilson of Brooklyn of holding up ballots mailed as first-class matter to voters in the Seventeenth Assembly District.

Page 2.

When the fact was announced at Temple Emanu-El yesterday that Dreyfus had been pardoned, the pent-up feelings of the congregation passed all bounds, cheer following cheer.

Edward M. Shepard, in an address before the National Civic Club last night, declared that in his opinion the Democratic Party should make the questions of our foreign policy and treatment of trusts paramount issues in the Presidential campaign.

Page 3.

Frank Pugh, a grandson of the late John Stevenson, the car builder, committed suicide Monday night near his home, in New Rochelle.

It is probable a concerted effort will be made at the meeting on Friday of the Plan and Scope Committee in charge of the reception to Admiral Dewey to cut out of the programme on Sept. 30 the breakfast at Claremont immediately before the land parade.

The annual fair of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County is proving interesting. In a running race yesterday four horses fell. Mammoth hogs and vegetables attract much attention.

Page 4.

The Mazet committee yesterday resumed its investigations into the Ramapo water contract.

The cup challenger Shamrock was tested yesterday over a triangular course. She showed to excellent advantage on the various points of the wind.

Page 5.

At the third annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities at Syracuse yesterday, Mayor Jones delivered an address on "The New Patriotism."

Word was received yesterday that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is in Japan, has abandoned his trip around the world and is on his way home.

William Rockefeller was yesterday elected a Director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad to succeed the late Cornelius Vanderbilt. W. K. Vanderbilt succeeds his brother as President of the New York and Harlem Road.

Secretary Root received a cablegram from Gen. Otis stating that the Filipinos have offered to release the American prisoners they hold. They also ask for a conference. Gen. Otis granted the request. Lieut. Col. Miley, Inspector General of Volunteers, died at Manila from cerebral meningitis. Private L. F. Hoon, said to have been sentenced for writing to Gen. Otis, was really sentenced for forging the names of some of his comrades to the petition.

Page 8.

Miss Jane Yatman had ridden 675 miles on her bicycle up to 9:50 o'clock last night since Saturday evening at 6:45. This breaks all records made by women.

Admiral Schley called on the President and told him that he had no complaint to make concerning his new assignment

Page 9.

Ben Eder, Clonsilla, Rockton, Alpen, Motley, and Mai won the races at the Gravesend track yesterday.

Kid McCoy gradually pounded Steve O'Donnell into insensibility in six rounds last night at the Broadway Athletic Club.

The St. Louis baseball nine defeated the New Yorks on the Polo Grounds yesterday, and at Washington Park the Chicagos beat the Brooklyns.

Page 14.

Meetings of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York and of the Normal College were held yesterday.

The steam yacht Kanawha yesterday distanced the fast harbor steamer Monmouth in an exciting race in from Atlantic Highlands.

Charles P. Daly, ex-Chief Justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, died suddenly yesterday at his Summer home, in North Haven, L. I.

Corporation Counsel Whalen's letter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners making suggestions for changes in the form of contract will be presented to the board tomorrow.

The State Commerce Commission held a hearing yesterday in this city regarding Erie Canal improvements. Charles E. Wheeler advocated better terminal facilities.

The Committee on Affairs of Boroughs of the Council will give a hearing on the new building code next week. Richard Watson Gilder wants the tenement regulations amended.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
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Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
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ERIE COUNTY QUARANTINED.

State Commission of Agriculture Guards Against Rabies.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The State Commissioner of Agriculture to-day placed Erie County in its entirety where the disease known as rabies has been rampant for some time under quarantine. In the notice the Commissioner warns all persons to seclude in or on the premises where they are kept all dogs and other domestic animals that are susceptible to said disease and that have in any way been exposed thereto within the county of Erie. Such animals must be kept in an inclosure for a space of sixty days.

Poland Mineral Spring Water.
Recommended for purity and medicinal power.—Adv.

If You Like Cream Ale
on draught make sure that EVANS'S is specified on bill of fare and avoid disappointment.—Adv.

HEAVY VOTE POLLED IN PRIMARY FIGHTS

John C. Sheehan Defeats Frank J. Goodwin, Mr. Croker's Man.

ISAAC A. HOPPER VICTORIOUS

Overturns Charles Welde in the Thirty-first District.

McAvoy Wins from Stillings — Capt. Goddard Carries His District—Regulars Win in Other Boroughs.

In the general primary election, held yesterday, under the new primary law, John C. Sheehan defeated Frank J. Goodwin, Richard Croker's candidate for the Tammany leadership of the Ninth District. Thomas F. McAvoy won the leadership of the Twenty-third District from William E. Stillings, Isaac A. Hopper overturned Charles Welde as leader in the Thirty-first District, and in the Twentieth District Capt. F. Norton Goddard captured the Republican leadership from James L. Stewart. With these exceptions there will be no changes in the County Committees of the two parties as a result of the balloting.

In Brooklyn the regular Democratic and Republican organizations were victorious in every one of the districts. Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Michael J. Dady, however, had their hands full in their districts. In Queens, ex-Mayor Gleason was unsuccessful in his fight to wrest the leadership from John Madden. There were no contests in the Democratic ranks in Richmond. The regular Republican ticket put forward by Hugh McRoberts appears to have won out.

In addition to the close Ninth, Twenty-third, and Thirty-first District contests in Manhattan and the Bronx, there were opposition Tammany tickets in seven other districts. Ex-Assemblyman William H. Walker, who conducted a contest for the leadership of the Third District on a platform of "Tammany without Croker," polled 200 votes to 1,500 for the ticket headed by Patrick J. Ryder, the present leader.

Edward F. Brennan's opposition to James W. Boyle's leadership in the Seventh District was unsuccessful, as had been expected, but it developed surprising strength, his vote being 615 to 1,500 for the regular ticket.

In the Tenth District, the opposition to County Clerk William Sohmer, led by Louis Hanneman and William Ficke, mustered less than 50 votes against about 650 for the Sohmer ticket.

While Peter J. Dobling holds his place as leader of the Thirteenth District, the opposition, led by John J. O'Brien, proved more formidable than had been expected. The vote there was 818 for Dooling and 249 for O'Brien. O'Brien received 8 votes in Dooling's own election district, and in O'Brien's home district the vote was: Dooling 19, O'Brien 18. In spite of the failure of their fight, the O'Brienites set off fireworks during the evening, and O'Brien announced his intention to have a street parade on Saturday night to show that the fight for a change of leaders is not over.

LITTLE OPPOSITION TO CARROLL.

The fight instituted against John F. Carroll as leader in the Twenty-ninth District dwindled to slender proportions when the ballots came to be counted and only 130 were found for the anti-Carroll ticket, with ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch at its head. In the ex-Justice's own district, his ticket got but two votes to nine for the regular Tammany ticket.

The contest in the Thirty-third District resulted in the expected victory for Nicholas J. Hayes, the present leader, his ticket receiving 1,458 votes to 372 for that headed by James Collins.

August Moebus was again victorious in the Thirty-fourth district, his ticket receiving 1,242 votes to 541 for that led by Anthony McOwen.

Besides the warm fight in the Twentieth District, there were minor Republican contests in the Fourth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-second, and annexed districts. In the Fourth, Leader Patrick J. O'Brien's ticket got 436 votes to 187 for the opposition led by John P. Denny and Joseph Levenson. James W. Perry, the present leader of the Twenty-seventh, carried the day against John Sabine Smith, by a vote of 802 to 416.

The opposition to Alexander T. Mason in the Twenty-ninth cast less than 100 votes. There was a sharp fight in the Thirty-second against Isaac Newman's leadership, Samuel J. Rosenthal leading. The result was: Newman, 374; Rosenthal, 191. In the Annexed District, the fight between J. N. Stewart and ex-Judge Richard M. Arnold, the present leader, was so close that, up to midnight, the result was uncertain, with the chances apparently favoring Stewart.

MUCH INTEREST IN PRIMARIES.

It was the second time in this city that the enrolled voters of the Democratic and Republican Parties had participated in a general primary held under the same legal safeguards that surround a general election. In many ways the test of the new law was more thorough than was afforded last year.

In the first primary held under the new act, on Sept. 20, 1898, there were but two Republican and no Democratic contests. The interest was slight and the vote in most districts trivial. In yesterday's balloting, there were opposing Democratic tickets in ten districts and opposing Republican tickets in five. As a result of the stubborn nature of some of these contests, interest in the primary was widespread and, except in the uncontested districts, a heavy vote was polled.

The polls opened at 2 o'clock P. M., and closed at 9, instead of remaining open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., as last year. Thirty vacancies among the election officers were reported to the Bureau of Elections, and they were promptly filled. Where there were close contests the voting went on rapidly from the first, but elsewhere most of it was done in the last three hours, from 6 to 9 o'clock. In the contested Democratic districts, the long bluish-tinted ballots, 8½ by 28 inches, filled up the boxes so fast that the Inspectors had to call for extra ones. The pink Republican ballots were just half the length of the Democratic blankets, and proved less cumbrous.

Several cases arising from the primary law appeared in the courts during the day.

PRIMARY ELECTION LAW DECISION.

Electors in the Army Last Year Not Entitled to Enrollment.

Justice Truax of the Supreme Court yesterday denied the applications made on behalf of Peter A. Walsh and James Cuming, Jr., for writs of mandamus requiring the Police Board to cause their names to be enrolled as electors in the election districts in which they respectively reside, so as to enable them to vote at yesterday's primary election.

It was conceded these electors were not enrolled at the preceding election, but it was claimed on their behalf that they were entitled to be enrolled for the primary election, because they were in the army in 1898 and voted under the provisions of Chapter 674 of the laws of that year.

Justice Truax said that if that fact brought them within any of the exceptions mentioned in Chapter 473 of the Laws of 1899, they were entitled to be enrolled, but if they were not within one of these exceptions, they were not entitled to enrollment. He came to the conclusion that the last Legislature failed to make provision for the enrollment of those who were absent in the army last year.

SHEEHAN'S FOLLOWERS HAPPY.

Richard Croker's Picture in the Pequod Club Turned to the Wall—Victory by Small Majority.

The Pequod Club, the headquarters of John C. Sheehan and those other Tammany men in the Ninth Assembly District who are opposed to Richard Croker, was the scene at midnight of a joyous demonstration, for Sheehan achieved a victory by a narrow margin over his opponent for the leadership, Councilman Frank J. Goodwin. Owing to the inexperience of the election officers, it was impossible to get definite figures on the result. According to Goodwin's figures, based on the reports made by the Inspectors, Sheehan's majority was 64, and from reports made to Sheehan the latter claimed a majority of from 125 to 150.

When it became apparent as the totals from the various election districts came to the Pequod Club that Sheehan had succeeded, the friends of the leader became frenzied with joy. They had expected a "walkover," but they found great consolation in the fact that they had been victorious, even by a small majority, and a "miss" in this case was as good as a mile.

Cheer after cheer went up for Sheehan and Tammany Hall, and there were groans a-plenty for Croker and his local representatives. Finally, in an outburst of enthusiasm, one of Sheehan's loyal friends rushed to the entry, where there hung, side by side, portraits of Sheehan and Croker, and turned the latter's counterfeit presentment to the wall.

This act was clamorously applauded, and one man, whose stentorian voice could be heard above the din, yelled out, "That's where we'll keep it!" The sentiment was echoed over and over again, and there was a note in the cries that boded ill to Crokerism in the Ninth District.

BOGUS SHEEHAN BALLOTS.

Early in the afternoon it was discovered that ballots, purporting to be the regular Sheehan ballot, had been distributed at all the polling places. These ballots, which Mr. Sheehan pronounced to be bogus, were headed by the name of Mr. Sheehan and four candidates on his ticket, while the remainder of it was made up of the members of Goodwin's General Committee. As the election officers were all named by Goodwin, it would have been an easy matter for the latter to have carried the day, except for the discovery.

News of the attempt to capture the district by the old trick was carried to Mr. Sheehan, who hastened to the various polling places and demanded that the genuine Sheehan ballots be handed to voters. At first the Inspectors refused to receive the genuine ballots, and insisted that the first lot had come from Police Headquarters, and that therefore they were official. As a matter of fact the Police Department has nothing whatever to do with the distribution of ballots for primary elections to the election officers, as the law provides that this must be done by the interested parties themselves.

Mr. Sheehan and his supporters raised such a row that the Inspectors finally gave in, and the regular Sheehan ticket began to make its appearance in many districts, however, the Inspectors handed out to a voter the Goodwin ballot and two copies of the bogus ballot, in the hope that the voter would imagine one of the two tickets headed by Sheehan would find its way into the ballot box. Sheehan's watchers, however, were on the alert, and they managed to keep their partisans in line, though, despite their efforts, between 124 and 144 of the bogus ballots were cast.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Sheehan made a statement in which he said that Thomas F. Smith, Richard Croker's secretary, Chief Clerk of the City Court, and one of Goodwin's lieutenants, had protested against the use of the regular Sheehan ballots. Mr. Goodwin, according to Mr. Sheehan's statement, admitted during the day that the bogus ballot had been issued from his headquarters. In reply to this statement, Mr. Smith denied Mr. Sheehan's charge and declared that the trick was put up by Sheehan in an effort to get himself elected by sacrificing the balance of his committee in case the vote was close.

BATTLES NEAR POLLING PLACES.

During the late afternoon there were numerous battles near the polling places, though no one was seriously hurt. In most of these cases words were the only weapons used, and in one of these Senator Munzinger and Mr. Smith were the principals.

These two rivals met in front of a polling place and exchanged compliments until a policeman ordered them off the sidewalk, as he did not want to make any arrests. No blows were struck, and both men went about their business without further ado, much to the disgust of the crowd that had assembled to watch their encounter.

Several arrests were made during the day for illegal voting. In all these cases the complainants were Goodwin men, who claimed that the voters lived in other districts. Two of these cases, however, proved to be errors, and in the Third the charge was not pressed.

About 9 o'clock the headquarters of both factions began to fill up with men who were eager to learn the result of the fiercest campaign ever fought in the district. The returns came in slowly, and it was not until nearly midnight that the figures were complete. The only thing that both sides agreed upon was that the bogus ballots as were cast should be counted for Goodwin, as the majority of the names on them were those of men who would vote for him for member of the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall.

The figures given out at the Pequod Club were: Sheehan, 1,241; Goodwin, 981; bogus, 144. At the Goodwin headquarters these figures were given out: Sheehan, 1,263; Goodwin, 1,066; bogus, 126 Thus, according to the Sheehan men, Sheehan had a majority of 260 on straight ballots and of 116 counting the bogus tickets for Goodwin, while Goodwin's supporters acknowledged their leader's defeat by a majority of 197 on straight tickets and of 71 counting the bogus tickets for Goodwin. There was some talk of a contest, but this was dropped about midnight, when Mr. Goodwin acknowledged his defeat.

According to the returns made by the Inspectors after their first count, Mr. Goodwin lost his election district, the Third, by a vote of 30 to 16. Mr. Sheehan carried his district, the Sixth, by a vote of 43 to 26, and Senator Munzinger, Mr. Sheehan's First Lieutenant, won out by a vote of 67 to 22. The total enrollment in the entire Assembly district was 3,701. The vote was about 2,400.

WHAT SHEEHAN HAD TO SAY.

After the returns were all in Mr. Sheehan was asked what he would do about the statement that he will not be admitted to Tammany Hall.

"There are many statements," he replied, "reported to come from Mr. Croker which he does not make. Three months ago Thomas F. Smith sent information to my house, made an appointment with me, in fact, to give me orders from Croker, which would have accomplished my defeat. Now, who lied? From what we know about Smith we believe that Smith lied.

"All the power of the organization was brought to bear against us, and few people can realize what that power is. Goodwin and Smith have had everything in their favor in this district. They had Croker's support and money.

"Only last Monday night they had detectives going around the district notifying the saloon keepers that if they did not work against us they would be driven out of business. They brought repeaters into the district from New Jersey and the Bowery and elsewhere. They tried in every way to vote fraudulently. The people in the district stood up against all manner of intimidation."

When asked if he would bring any charges of fraud, Mr. Sheehan said he would, but declined to say what the nature of the charges would be. He said they would be laid before the Grand Jury, especially regarding the manner in which the Inspectors worked. He claims the Inspectors handed the voters the opposition ballots and refused to allow them to vote his ticket.

Mr. Sheehan says he will not attack Mr. Croker, and that he will remain loyal to

Continued on Page 2

GIVES $300,000 TO DARTMOUTH.

Edward Tuck, the Donor, Provides that It Shall Be Used for Instruction Solely.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 19.—The exercises of Dartmouth Night, held this evening in the Old Chapel, closed with the announcement by President Tucker of the transfer during the day of securities to the value of $300,000 to the Trustees. Edward Tuck of the class of '62 gave this sum as a memorial to his father, Amos Tuck, of the class of '35, and a Trustee of the college from 1857 to 1868.

The only conditions attaching to this gift are that it shall be held as a separate fund, bearing the name the Amos Tuck Endowment Fund; that the securities in which it is given shall not be changed during the lifetime of the donor without his consent, and that the annual income ($12,000 at present) shall be applied exclusively to the purposes of instruction. The fund is not to be used for buildings. This gift enables the college to keep pace in its internal development with its external growth.

While in Paris last Spring President Tucker was the guest of Mr. Tuck. During this visit Mr. Tuck made known his purpose and had several conferences with the President in regard to the enlargement and increased efficiency of the college curriculum. He gave permission to advise with the Trustees in regard to the use of the fund, on condition that no publicity should be given until the securities were actually transferred. Plans for carrying the purpose of the donor into effect will soon be made public.

Edward Tuck, the donor of this fund, is a native of Exeter, N. H., and a graduate of Phillips Academy, 1858. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1862. Soon after leaving college he entered the diplomatic service, and was for the year 1865-6 United States Vice Consul in Paris.

His promotion in the diplomatic service was so rapid as to attract the attention of Mr. John Monroe of the firm of John Monroe & Co., bankers, in New York. Mr. Tuck was persuaded to leave the service and enter the employ of that firm, in which he became a partner in 1871. After a most successful career, he retired from active business in 1881. Mr. Tuck is now a Director in the Chase National Bank of New York, and is directly interested in various railway and industrial enterprises in this country. He resides in New York and in Paris.

Amos Tuck, whose name the fund bears, was one of the strong men of the great anti-slavery period. He was one of the organizers of the anti-slavery party in New Hampshire, and served in Congress from 1847 to 1851.

CHARGE AGAINST W. G. HUNTER.

United States Minister Accused by Merchants of Neglecting His Duties and with Corruption.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19.—The American merchants in Guatemala and Honduras have nearly all signed a round robin, addressed to Secretary of State Hay, urging upon him the immediate recall of Minister W. Godfrey Hunter.

The next steamer to this city from Central American ports will, according to authoritative sources of information, bring the round robin, which is now being printed, it having already been circulated in the countries named and in Nicaragua and Salvador, and signed by nearly every American merchant and agent in the quartet of Central American republics.

The charge against Mr. Hunter is not only neglect of duty, but corruption. It is alleged that he is so entangled in private schemes with officials of the countries named as to be utterly unable to give unprejudiced attention, still less to take proper official action, regarding complaints made to him by his fellow-countrymen, and that he is, therefore, unfit to represent American interests.

The Pears case in Spanish Honduras, the Richards case in Guatemala, and the case of Contractor May of the Guatemala Northern Railway are cited as specific instances of Mr. Hunter's failure to perform his duty, and his immediate removal is urged as a necessity.

PLUMBERS TO BE INDEPENDENT.

Jobbers and Makers of Supplies Decide to Sell to Non-Union Men.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 19.—The attempt of the National Association of Master Plumbers to prevent non-members from getting supplies is likely to be futile in view of action taken at the recent meetings of jobbers and manufacturers of such supplies.

The Central Supply Association, which controls the territory of the Central West, adopted resolutions, which have been concurred in by the Jobbers and Manufacturers' Association, which covers the territory east of the Alleghanies, and it is believed that the San Francisco association, which has the Pacific Coast territory, will concur.

After reciting the action of the National Association of Master Plumbers at their convention, held in New Orleans, to the effect that in the future they will purchase their supplies from those who sell only to members of the National Association of Master Plumbers and manufacturers and jobbers in accord therewith, the resolutions provide that the members of the Central Supply Association will not become parties to the plan as required by the New Orleans resolution, and while they are willing to maintain the principles of the National Association of Master Plumbers, as outlined at the time of its organization, they recognize the right of every legitimate manufacturer and jobber of plumbing supplies to secure the material necessary to do business.

ALABAMA TAX VALUES GROW.

Increase of $3,000,000 Over Last Year in Jefferson County.

Special to The New York Times.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 19.—The tax valuations of Jefferson County, in which is Birmingham, have been increased over last year about $3,000,000, making the total valuation for the year $38,000,000.

The gross increase in valuations as made by the Board of Revenue in adjusting assessments was $5,000,000. Of this $1,500,000 was on Birmingham City property and $3,000,000 on corporation property.

This increase will be scaled down to a net increase of $3,000,000 over last year, as a good deal of property was assessed by the owners at low figures in anticipation of the raise to be made by the Board of Revenue.

TO ABOLISH RAILWAY PASSES.

Six of the Principal Systems Favor Doing Away with Them.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—A committee representing the six largest railway systems in the country met here to-day, and decided to recommend at a general meeting of officers of all the roads west of Chicago, to be held in St. Louis Oct. 10, an entire abolition of passes and all forms of free transportation.

The only exception to this radical action is made in the case of employes traveling on business for their respective companies.

Not only is the pass according to this plan to be a thing of the past in the territory west of Chicago, but it is to be eradicated in all parts of the United States.

The committee has been working on the question for five or six months, and the action taken to-day was the result of careful consideration. The order will affect 800,000 men.

It is estimated that out of the entire number of railroad employes 200,000 are given annual passes over lines with which they are not directly associated.

The proposed movement will add millions of dollars to the treasuries of the transportation companies.

Visitors to the city should enjoy the Hudson River Day Line trips. Good music. Grand scenery.—Adv.

CLYDE LINER GOES ASHORE

Revenue Cutter Takes Five Passengers from the Cherokee.

STRUCK NAUSHON ISLAND

Heavy Fog Veiled the Coast — Belief that She Will Be Saved If Weather Favors.

PASQUE ISLAND, Mass., Sept. 19.—The Clyde Line steamship Cherokee, Capt. McKee, bound from Jacksonville, Fla., for Boston, with six passengers and a large cargo of miscellaneous freight, went ashore on the southeast end of Naushon Island, in Vineyard Sound, shortly after noon to-day. There was a dense fog at the time.

A large hole was made in the forward part of the hull, and the No. 2 hold is full of water. The full extent of the damage cannot be ascertained until the vessel is floated. Her after compartments remain free from water, owing to the tight bulkheads, and her engines remain in good working order.

The vessel is nearly on an even keel, heading eastward, and rests in an easy position.

The passengers, who showed no fright whatever, at first declined to be taken off by the tugs that went to the steamer's assistance, but later, with the exception of one lady, they were induced to go on board the revenue cutter Dexter, which landed them at New Bedford.

The passengers were Dr. Ladd and his wife, Mr. Decock and his son, and Miss Mary Hooper, all of Boston, and Mrs. M. Pendleton of Portsmouth, N. H.

Capt. McKee says that he sighted Gay Head upon entering Vineyard Sound, but immediately after a dense fog shut in, and a few hours later the ship struck the rocks. The place where the Cherokee now lies is very near the spot where the steamer City of Columbus stranded fourteen years ago. The Cherokee was running slowly when she struck.

Capt. McKee at once wired the Clyde Line agents in New York and Boston, who dispatched assistance to the unfortunate steamer.

The tug Taurus, towing a lighter, left Boston for Naushon this afternoon, and was followed a few hours later by the tug Pallas and another lighter.

When the revenue cutter Dexter left the Cherokee at 6 o'clock to-night she was making water so freely that it was thought best not to attempt to pull her off in her present condition, but with the arrival of powerful pumps and other wrecking appliances it is believed she can be saved if the weather continues favorable.

The Cherokee is one of the largest ships of the Clyde Line. She has been running regularly to Boston since June, and prior to that had made several trips to that port. She was built by William Cramp & Sons at Philadelphia in 1886, is constructed of iron, has four bulkheads, and her general dimensions are as follows:

Length, 269 feet; breadth of beam, 48 feet; depth of hold, 20.6 feet; net tonnage, 1,967; gross, 2,557.

Capt. McKee, the commander of the Cherokee, is one of the oldest skippers in the Clyde Line service. Those who know him declare that he is a careful and skillful navigator, and they believe that the causes leading up to the disaster will exonerate him from blame.

At the office of the Clyde Line here it was said that a dispatch had been received saying that the Cherokee was ashore at Naushon Island, but giving no particulars. The Cherokee, in command of Capt. McKee, sailed from Charleston on Sept. 16, where she had called on her route from Jacksonville for Boston.

Naushon Island, where the Cherokee is ashore, is the property of J. Malcolm Forbes of Milton, the widely known horse owner.

ANOTHER CLYDE BOAT STRANDED.

City of Jacksonville Ashore Near Portsmouth, N. C.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 19.—The steamer City of Jacksonville of Jacksonville, Fla., is stranded on the beach six miles south of Portsmouth, N. C. A heavy sea is rolling and southeast winds are prevailing. The crew was saved.

The City of Jacksonville belongs to the Clyde Company of New York. She is commanded by Capt. F. W. Lund, Jr., of Jacksonville. Her run in the Summer is as an excursion boat between Boston and Nahant, and in the Winter she plies on the St. James River between Jacksonville and Sanford. She is a side-wheeler of about 500 tons.

WANTS FARMERS TO KEEP BOOKS.

Mr. Merriam Says It Would Greatly Increase Value of the Census.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Director of the Census Merriam is a strenuous advocate of regular business methods among those following unorganized avocations—especially farmers and producers.

"If everybody would keep an accurate acount of income and expenditures," he said to-day, "the work of gathering census statistics would be lessened more than one-half, and their value and accuracy more than doubled, if it is permissible to say that accuracy can be doubled. If the 22,000 newspapers in the United States would take up the subject of bookkeeping among the farmers now, while harvesting and marketing are in progress and the census is pending, and advocate making a record of the acreage, quantity, and value of all crops and products, I think the resulting benefit would be immeasurable."

D. B. ROBINSON ILL IN CHICAGO.

Railroad Man Had a Nervous Collapse, but Is Now Improving.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—D. B. Robinson, President of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad, and one of the best-known railroad men in the West, is ill at the Auditorium Hotel.

He was stricken a few days ago, but no word of his serious condition was made public.

Mr. Robinson's son said to-night, concerning his father's illness: "Father was attacked a few days ago and suffered a sort of nervous collapse. There is no truth in the report that he had heart failure and that his condition was particularly dangerous.

"I think he is doing very well now, and will be able to be removed within two or three days."

MINE FIRED BY INCENDIARIES.

Dayton Coal and Iron Company Officials Suspect Strikers.

DAYTON, Tenn., Sept. 19.—Some unknown persons set fire to the property of the Dayton Coal and Iron Company at 1 o'clock this morning, burning down the power house, coal bunkers, and other property. The damage will be very heavy, as the mines are flooded with water, the pumps having been destroyed.

The miners there have been on a strike, and the company officials believe this has some connection with the fires.

Reduced Fares to Philadelphia, via Royal Blue Line.

For the National Export Exposition, which opens at Philadelphia on September 14th and continues until November 30th, the ROYAL BLUE LINE will sell excursion tickets from New York at rate of $4.00 for the round trip, which includes admission to the Exposition. These tickets will be on sale from the opening of the Exposition and will be good for return until December 4th, inclusive. Stations in New York, Central Railroad of New Jersey, foot of Liberty Street and South Ferry.—Adv.

FEVER SPREADS IN KEY WEST.

Marine Hospital Staff Nevertheless Successful in Confining the Epidemic to the Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The yellow fever situation at Key West is regarded as grave. Since the first case was reported about three weeks ago, the epidemic has been steadily growing, until to-day there are almost 400 cases.

New cases are appearing at the rate of about thirty a day, but the mortality is low. Fifty-four cases and two deaths were reported for Sunday and Monday. Attendant Hall, one of the Marine Hospital Staff, developed the disease last night and he has been isolated. As Key West is situated below the frost line, the epidemic will have to run its course. The Marine Hospital Service has been directing its efforts to confining the epidemic to the island, and has been rewarded with signal success.

Only one infected person is known to have escaped, and he was discovered at Miami and isolated. He has since recovered. The suspected persons at Port Tampa were placed in a detention camp which Assistant Surgeon Trotter to-day reported would be closed on Wednesday, as all had been under observation for ten days.

Only known immunes are allowed to leave Key West direct, and then on certificates. Others who desire to leave must first go to the detention camp at Dry Tortugas. The treatment of the cases in Key West is entirely under the supervision of the Florida State Board of Health. The Marine Hospital Service is simply enforcing quarantine regulations with a view to preventing the spread of the disease.

One new case of fever was reported to the Surgeon General from New Orleans today. The same report stated that freight from New Orleans was undisturbed, except in Texas, which would not permit such freight to pass through the State.

Surgeon Carter, who is in charge there, says there are few unnecessary restrictions. He will meet Dr. Sanders of the State Board of Health of Alabama to-day to make arrangements for simplifying the train inspection service.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 19.—Thirty-one new cases of yellow fever were reported in the last twenty-four hours and one death.

WOMAN LEAPS FROM A TRAIN.

It Was Moving at High Speed and She Was Over Seventy-five Years Old, but She Was Entirely Unhurt.

Special to The New York Times.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Abigail Connors, a woman past seventy-five years of age, last night jumped from a passenger train on the New York Central Railroad which was moving at a high rate of speed, and, strange to say, was not hurt. Mrs. Connor resides at Moore's Mills, on the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut Railroad. She had been visiting some friends in New York, and was on her way home. She was to change cars at Dutchess Junction, but when the train reached that station she was absorbed in thought, and as the trainmen called out the station she did not move.

The train was over a quarter of a mile from the depot and was going at a fast pace when the woman happened to look out and saw the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut train standing on the switch. Then it came to her mind that she wanted to get off the train. Hastily picking up her bundles, before the passengers in the car realized what she was doing she made her way to the platform and leaped off.

Some people near the Newburg, Dutchess and Connecticut train saw her leap, and made their way to her side. The Central train was also stopped and a trainman went back expecting to find her seriously injured, but before any one had reached her Mrs. Connors arose, carefully brushed her dress, and picked up her bundles. She was asked if she did not need the services of a physician, but replied that she was not hurt in any way, and resumed her journey on the Dutchess road none the worse for her experience.

$13,000,000 DEAL REPORTED.

Story that the Vanderbilts Have Bought Pacific Railway Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—The Evening Bulletin publishes a story to-day to the effect that the entire Crocker interests, 340,000 shares of the stock of the Southern and Central Pacific Railway, have been sold to Morris Speyer of New York, who is supposed to be acting for the Vanderbilts. Mr. Speyer was here a short time ago, and it was said at that time that he was at work on some big and mysterious deal.

Certain railroad officers profess to take great stock in the story of the reported sale, which, if consummated, must have involved at least $13,000,000.

BIG SAWMILL BURNED.

$200,000 Plant and Lumber Yards at Castorland Destroyed.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 19.—A fire at Castorland this morning destroyed T. B. Bassellin's big sawmill, the immense lumber yard in connection therewith, and the office of the plant. The loss will reach $200,000, and is partly covered by insurance.

The fire broke out about 1:45 A. M., and ten minutes after the alarm was given the entire plant was a mass of flames. All the available fire-fighting force that could be mustered was a bucket brigade. The fire apparatus from Carthage arrived about three hours after the fire broke out, and did good service in saving adjoining buildings.

Mr. Basselin states that he will in all probability rebuild. Nearly 200 men are thrown out of employment by the destruction of the big plant, which was the leading enterprise of the village.

IRON PLANTS TO RESUME.

American Steel and Wire Company Buys Crown Point Property.

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, Sept. 19.—Two industral events are exciting much interest in the northern part of this State. One is the determination of the management of the Benson mines to start working them again, and the second is the announcement of the purchase and intention of reoperating the Crown Point Iron Company's plant and Witherbee, Sherman & Co.'s mines by the American Steel and Wire Company.

The Benson Mines are also known as the Magnetic Iron Ore Plant. The rise in the price of steel has decided the managers to resume operations. The ore, when mined, will be sent to Pittsburg for smelting. Fifty men are already at work putting the old machinery in working order and in adding new machinery where needed.

The Crown Point Iron Company's plant, purchased by the American Steel and Wire Company, through their attorney, F. H. Patterson, consists of 20,000 acres of land twenty-seven miles of railroad, two furnace stacks, and some tenement property at Crown Point. The purchase from Witherbee, Sherman & Co. includes their mines and some property at Port Henry and Mineville, Essex County. The opening of these plants will give employment to more than 1,500 men.

The Bessemer Iron Ore, (42 per cent. pure iron,) which will be mined here, will be shipped to the plant of Washburn, Moen & Co. at Worcester, Mass., for smelting.

Schooner Sudie Wayman Stranded.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 19.—The schooner Sudie Wayman, lumber laden, from Norfolk to Atlantic City, went ashore in a fog here at 12:30 P. M. to-day. The Captain and crew were taken off by the life-saving crew. The vessel will be a total loss. The Sudie Wayman was built in 1871 at St. Michael's Maryland, registered thirty-seven tons, and hailed from Baltimore.

No Excess Fare to Cincinnati.
A fast limited train every day along the Hudson River and through the Mohawk Valley by the New York Central.—Adv.

DREYFUS PARDONED AND PROBABLY FREE

It Is Reported that He Is With His Family.

NO EXCITEMENT IN PARIS

News Created Less Interest Than Result of a Big Race.

APPEAL IS WITHD

grose illegalities in order to keep the prison door closed on the victim.

The Aurore, the leading organ of the Dreyfusard body, will to-morrow (Wednesday) publish an article in this sense by Francis de Pressensé, who from the first was a leader in the Revision movement. The article is headed, "Pardon—And What Afterward?" The writer says:

"If the President, by pardoning Dreyfus, wished to spare France the ineffaceable shame of a judicial crime, this exercise of his prerogative called mercy, so far from impairing the necessary work of justice, will only prepare and facilitate it. For we must speak straight out."

"If it were imagined that impunity for criminals could be purchased by pardoning an innocent man; if it were thought that the friends of law would barter amnesty to the scoundrels who perpetrated those crimes for the bruised body of the man from whom they have torn out the soul, then we throw from us this degrading and deceitful offer. Dreyfus would be the first to reject as an infamy such traffic with his honor.

"No. The pardoning of Dreyfus can only be the natural, legitimate, and spontaneous action by which the representatives of the civil power refuse to associate themselves with the obstinate iniquity committed by the military Judges. It is the Government of republican France repudiating with horror any part in this denial of justice. As for us, we shall pursue with increased ardor the task of public salvation to which we have devoted ourselves. There have been crimes and offenses committed in obscurity by a gang of conspirators with Mercier at its head. We are going to pursue more energetically than ever the work of obtaining their chastisement."

THE DREYFUSARDS' CAMPAIGN.

M. de Pressense goes on to declare that, when the Generals have been punished the Dreyfusards will continue the campaign "until courts-martial have been abolished and iron and fire have been carried into the sores of the Diplomatic Corps and society."

The article clearly outlines the militant attitude of the Dreyfusards, and shows that France will not be allowed to rest quietly, even though Dreyfus be set at liberty. The campaign for his release has given the Socialist Party a weapon of which they will avail themselves to the utmost; and Dreyfusism will be extended more and more into Socialistic agitation. Moreover, the Zola trial and Mme. Henry's prosecution of Joseph Reinach for defaming the memory of her husband will shortly come on; and they will be used by both sides as levers again to excite public feeling.

Pardoning Dreyfus, therefore, only closes one act of the drama; and France will probably again find herself in the throes of party passion before the Paris Exposition opens its doors next May."

Among the Dreyfusard organs, the Socialist Droits de l'Homme says:

"Our task remains the same after as before the liberation of Dreyfus, to continue the campaign against all those who are responsible for the lamentable affair, and unmask the forgers, traitors, and false witnesses, even though they may be covered with glittering decorations."

The Journal des Débats repeats the report that Mme. Dreyfus has taken a villa at Folkestone, near Dover, England. This report has been denied, but many believe Dreyfus will go to England on his release.

Treason Trial Will Be a Long One.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—It is expected that the work of the High Court's Investigating Committee, appointed to inquire into the charges of conspiring to change the form of Government brought against M. Déroulède and others, will take from four to six weeks. When this task is completed the High Court (Senate) will reconvene. It is expected its sessions will take up a month.

PRESIDENT LOUBET'S APPEAL.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—President Loubet visited the site of the exposition of 1900 to-day.

He urged the Directors of the works to exert themselves to the utmost in order to show to the world in 1900 that France is still a "strong, laborious, united nation, whose generous soul is filled with the sense of her mission of progress and peace, and that she has not been affected by fleeting quarrels."

COMMENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Evening News declares that there is now no need to boycott the Paris Exposition.

Truth, Henry Labouchère's paper, protesting against a universal condemnation of France on account of the Dreyfus affair, says:

"I believe there are many Americans with whom the innocence of Mrs. Florence Maybrick is an article of faith. The lady, in the meantime, is enjoying the hospitality of an English prison as a convicted murderess. Nevertheless, the American journals, although by no means reticent in the expression of their opinions, do not denounce the English bench and English justice as a disgrace to civilization, the English people as lost to all sense of right, and Liverpool, where she was sentenced, as an accursed city."

Mr. Blumenthal's Meeting.

The mass meeting to have been held Saturday night to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial may be turned into a celebration now that Capt. Dreyfus has been pardoned. Assistant District Attorney Blumenthal, Chairman of the committee having the meeting in charge, said last night he could not tell what action will be taken in regard to it until he consults with the other members of the committee.

Offer $200,000 for Book by Dreyfus.

Immediately on receipt of the news that Capt. Dreyfus had been pardoned, the Siegel-Cooper Company of this city sent a cablegram, of which the following is a translation:

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, Rennes, France:

We will pay you 1,000,000f. for manuscript your side of the case, to be published in book form. Answer.

SIEGEL-COOPER CO., New York.

CHEERS AT TEMPLE EMANU-EL.

News of Capt. Dreyfus's Pardon Received Just After the Rev. Dr. Gottheil Had Prayed for It.

For the first time in its history yesterday, Temple Emanu-El rang with the plaudits of excited worshippers. The Dreyfus case was responsible for the extraordinary occurrence, the pent-up feelings of the congregation passing all bounds when the Rev. Dr. Gottheil announced that President Loubet had pardoned the unfortunate Captain.

The occasion was the celebration of the Feast of Tabernacles, and the synagogue was crowded. Dr. Gottheil had delivered a sermon fitting the occasion, and in his peroration he referred to the case of Capt. Dreyfus.

"In this season of happiness," he said, "there is one family whose sorrow calls for our sympathy. It is not for them to obey the Divine command to be happy and rejoice, for the father and husband rests under a ban made more terrible because it is unjust. I refer to the family of Capt. Dreyfus.

"Yet there comes to us a glimmer of hope that a pardon will come to him and there are rumors of tardy justice to be done. I pray God that it will be so, and I predict that not only will the pardon be granted, but that Alfred Dreyfus will yet be completely vindicated."

There was a flutter of surprise in the congregation when, just as Dr. Gottheil was about to intone the benediction, the Rev. Dr. Silverman arose, and, asking the elder rabbi to pardon the interruption, handed him a telegram. In a moment Dr. Gottheil's face was aglow with pleasure. There were tears in his eyes and his voice shook with emotion as he turned to the wondering worshippers and announced the fact of Dreyfus's pardon. "You see," he said, and he smiled in an effort to hide his emotion, "our prayers have been answered and a part of my prediction has already come true."

The next moment the congregation was on its feet cheering wildly. Women wept and strong men wondered what it was that had suddenly dimmed their vision. Cheer followed cheer, and though the clergymen looked surprised, they did nothing to restrain the feelings of the worshippers.

When quiet had been restored Dr. Gottheil prayed for the further rehabilitation of the unfortunate Captain. He paid a glowing tribute to the press of America, which, he said, without exception had stood for the right, adding "as it always does." Dr. Gottheil also prayed for the vindication of France's honor as well as the vindication of the honor of Capt. Dreyfus.

At the conclusion of the service, Drs. Gottheil and Silverman and President James Seligman and Vice President H. Moses of the synagogue held a meeting in the Council room, the result of which was the sending of the following cablegram addressed to Capt. Dreyfus at Rennes:

"The congregation of Temple Emanu-El rejoices in the victory which you as an innocent man have achieved, and prays for your speedy and complete vindication.

"JAMES SELIGMAN, President."

On Saturday next the Rev. Dr. Silverman will preach in the synagogue on "The Power of Innocence," with special reference to the Dreyfus affair. He will also pay a tribute to the memory of M. Scheurer-Kestner, one of Dreyfus's first adherents.

GUERIN HAS SURRENDERED.

Keeps Promise to Do So Made at a Midnight Conference—His Companions Go Free.

PARIS, Sept. 20—4:30 A. M.—After a conference at midnight with his brother and M. Millevouye, M. Guerin promised to surrender at 4 o'clock this morning.

Precisely at the hour appointed a Captain of the Municipal Guards rapped at the door of "Fort Chabrol." There was a moment of expectation, and then the door opened.

M. Guerin calmly presented himself, meekly surrendered, and was driven to the police depot in an open cab, seated beside the Captain of the guards. His companions were allowed to go free.

Thus the six weeks' siege ended in sublimely ridiculous style.

The night was well chosen by the Government, as the excitement over the capture of the fort would inevitably divert attention from the pardon extended to Dreyfus. The plan was to attack the building and arrest Guerin and his band. The Government had given him until 4 o'clock this morning to surrender, and had a regular army to assault the fort if he refused.

Troops, Municipal Guards, mounted and on foot, and policemen to the number of nearly 1,000, were dispatched to cordon all the streets within the radius of a quarter of a mile of "Fort Chabrol." The neighborhood presented a picturesque scene. In each street leading to the house were, first, a swarm of policemen, then a double row of mounted Municipal Guards, then a cordon of police, then a double hedge of infantry, and again within twenty yards of the fort, another row of infantry, while, in a semicircle, in front of the fort, was ranged a row of Municipal Guards.

One would have imagined that a general assault upon a forfeited camp was about to take place. The cordon was exceedingly strict. At 2:40 A. M. a Colonel and two Majors of the Republican Guard arrived at the scene in a cab. At 3 A. M. M. Guerin's brother, with M. Chanteloube, whose consumptive son was inside the fort, arrived. Both were much excited.

Then, successively, came M. Lepine, Prefect of Police; M. Cochefert, Chief of the Secret Police, and other high police officials. These were soon followed by a Colonel of the Fire Brigade, and detachments of mounted and foot Republican Guards.

Twenty cabs and 200 military engineers were held in readiness at the barracks near by, and there were ambulances within easy distance.

At 3:30 A. M. Gen. Dalstein, who had charge of the troops, arrived on foot, and the troops presented arms and opened out to allow him to pass through.

The attack was to be made soon after 4 o'clock. The policemen were to be used first; and then if a desperate resistance were made by Guerin and the others the soldiers were to be summoned.

Even up to 4 A. M. the troops continued to arrive. Mounted Republican Guards were drawn up in the Rue des Messageries. Numerous carriages with detectives were stationed in the Rue de Chabrol. Four fire ladders, a steam fire engine, and a complete fire brigade were in the Rue d'Hauteville.

At 4:10 A. M. the officer in charge of the troops gave the word of command, and the soldiers, who were wrapped in heavy blue overcoats, turned back across the knees in marching fashion, fixed bayonets, the steel glittering beneath the flickering light if the street lamps.

At 4 A. M. MM. Millevoye and Lasies issued from the fort with M. Guerin. M. Cochefert advanced and arrested the agitator and led him to the carriage. The horses went at full gallop along the Boulevard de Magenta to the Police Depot, where Guerin was locked up.

In the meantime Guerin's companions, who had been waiting under the porch, advanced to surrender, but the police told them they were free.

The strange spectacle presented by these extraordinary military and police measures drew a large crowd of well-dressed Parisians, who stood about on the sidewalks and walked up and down the roadways, laughing and chatting. The cafés in the streets all around were wide open and doing a roaring trade. The greatest animation prevailed. While the crowd was awaiting the expected assault on the fort, people kept riding up in open vehicles, until a line of more than a hundred was drawn up near by.

The Government had decided to flood the fort if Guerin had refused to surrender, and had a couple of hundred firemen with steam pumps, fire escapes, and miles of hose. All the buildings around were filled with police and Municipal Guards. Guerin's house is lower than the surrounding edifices, and firemen were placed on upper stories of the latter, overlooking the fort, prepared to turn on the water as soon as the signal should be given, while below, in the street, the engines were snorting, as the firemen fed the furnaces and kept steam at top pressure.

Infantry officers, with their gold-laced kepis showing beneath the hoods of their capotes, and officers of the Municipal Guard, in dark-blue uniforms, crossed with thick red cord, and wearing brass helmets and flowing red plumes, paced up and down during the hours of waiting, glancing up at the windows of the "fort," from which in the dim light of the early morning could be distinguished a black flag, hoisted from the second floors by Guerin, and a white sheet hanging down with the device in black lettering "Vive l'Armée" and "A Bas les Traitres."

When M. Guerin's companions separated they took coaches and were driven off. M. Chanteloube joined his parents.

Then the troops departed, followed by the Municipal Guards and the police, except a few who remained in the Rue de Chabrol to keep order. An immense crowd lingered to the end to watch the proceedings, and then dispersed with little or no disturbance.

CHICAGO'S FESTIVAL TO GO ON.

Labor Union to Resume Fight Afterward—The Cornerstone to be Cut and Dressed by Union Men.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—At the demand of union labor, Chairman Truax of the Fall Festival Committee resigned to-day. The demand was made when a general strike of union men was ordered on the Post Office. Then the General Committee refused to accept the resignation and pledged $25,000 from their own pockets to make up a deficit in the funds.

In the meanwhile, however, the unionists had received assurances from the Federal Committee that the cornerstone would be cut and dressed by union men in order that there might be no delay when President McKinley comes. As the labor people consider this a moral victory, and feel that they can compel the discharge of all non-union men on the new Post Office, the leaders declare that they will not try to antagonize the success of the Fall Festival, which is really a thing apart from the cornerstone laying.

After the festival is over union labor proposes to get after Contractor Pierce and compel him to unionize the whole working force on the building. In the meanwhile the Festival Committee will try to make the fête a success, in spite of the brief period in which it has to work.

SAY HE EMBEZZLED $11,000.

Michigan Bank Clerk Arrested and Believed to Have Confessed.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 19.—Fred E. Harvey, correspondence clerk of the Preston National Bank of this city, was arrested to-night charged with embezzling about $11,000 of the bank's funds. The embezzlements were accomplished, it is alleged, by his making fictitious drafts on other banks and then cashing them.

By a system of clever false debits they were kept concealed until a short time ago, when the cashier discovered a slight mistake. It was traced and the embezzlements were gradually revealed.

It is said that Harvey has admitted his guilt to President Hays. The money is supposed to have been lost in a business institution Harvey was interested in. He is a man of good habits, so dissipation is not believed to have caused his downfall.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
Int'l Silver Co. Successor
Silversmiths
TRADE MARK
STERLING SILVER
208 Fifth Avenue—Madison Square.
FACTORIES MERIDEN, CONN. CANADA FACTORY HAMILTON, ONT.

SCHEURER-KESTNER DEAD

The First Frenchman to Demonstrate Dreyfus's Innocence.

HOW HE MOVED ZOLA TO ACT

The Means by Which It Became Possible for Him to Establish the Guilt of Esterhazy.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former Vice President of the Senate, and champion of Dreyfus, is dead.

There is much remark here on the strange coincidence of the death of M. Scheurer-Kestner, the first champion of Dreyfus, and to whom Dreyfus will virtually owe his freedom, on the very day the Cabinet decides on a pardon.

The Paris cable dispatch marks the passing of the first formidable advocate of the innocence of Capt. Dreyfus. Without him it is doubtful whether Emile Zola would have espoused the cause, which, in a sort of reductio ad absurdum fashion, is at length working out truth and justice.

It was M. Scheurer-Kestner who imparted to M. Zola the facts of the illegal conviction of Dreyfus, and who aroused the phlegmatic novelist to an enthusiasm which found expression in four memorable letters, one of which, "J'Accuse," published in L'Aurore of Jan. 13, 1898, fell like a thunderbolt out of a clear sky upon the devoted heads of the conspirators of the General Staff.

A month ago M. Scheurer-Kestner lay slowly dying in his hotel at 8 Rue Pierre Charron, Paris. He was told that he had not long to live. Dictating for a few moments every day he laboriously and patiently prepared his deposition on the cause célèbre, which was later read to the court-martial in Rennes. His fervent and repeated prayer was that he might live to see the stain of a monstrous judicial error obliterated from the face of the republic. He lived to learn that the military judges had ignored, as Gen. Billot ignored two years ago, his proofs of Esterhazy's guilt, and had bowed before the vanity of Mercier, of de Boisdeffre, of Roget, of Gonse. Whether this mortifying information hastened his end is not known.

A FAMOUS CHEMIST.

In 1897 Auguste Scheurer-Kestner was a Vice President of the French Senate. He was a little past the prime of life, having been born in 1833. A scientist by profession, he had adopted politics through a desire to improve the condition of the laboring classes. His chosen science was chemistry.

On that subject he was considered an authority. His books he wrote were always received with respect, and often with enthusiasm. He was President of the Chemical Society of Paris, and a correspondent besides of some of the most famous scientific societies of Europe.

During the declining days of the Third Empire M. Scheurer-Kestner, by his radical political views, drew upon himself the displeasure of the Government. The Ministry of the Interior had viewed askance his founding of a workingman's co-operative society in 1865, and was two years later somewhat drastic measures were taken against him. He was imprisoned for four months, and was sentenced to pay a fine of 2,000 francs. He was proscribed as a "dangerous man" by the advisers of Napoleon III. His prosecution, however, brought to him many supporters. Then came the downfall of the empire and the re-establishment of the republic. M. Scheurer-Kestner became a respected power in republican politics. He was elected to the National Assembly in 1871, and four years later was made a Senator. He directed the political columns of La République Française from 1876 till 1884. He became one of the Secretaries of the Senate, and was later chosen a Vice President of that body. Like M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, and many others, he suffered political defeat for his advocacy of Dreyfus's innocence. He came up for re-election to the Vice Presidency Jan. 13, 1898, and was defeated.

As has been shown, in 1897 M. Scheurer-Kestner had reached the acme of his political and professional career. Even his political antagonists had learned to respect him. His immediate supporters regarded him with an admiration akin to reverence. He was wealthy, a Protestant, and an Alsacian. He looked forward to pasing the remainder of his days in tranquillity. Already he had felt the touch of the disease that was to carry him off. But there was still something more for him to do.

FIRST INTEREST IN DREYFUS.

In the Summer of 1897 M. Scheurer-Kestner visited his old home, in Alsace Muihouse, which was also the home of Capt. Dreyfus. At every hand he met with stern denunciations of the court-martial that had sent Dreyfus to a living grave; from every mouth he heard sincere avowals of belief in the innocence of the condemned. To him Dreyfus was personally unknown. The Senator had no reason to doubt that the court-martial of 1894 had justly convicted a traitor. But the protestations of the people of Mulhouse overwhelmed him. He began to doubt. He recalled that much mystery had surrounded the proceedings of the court-martial. He remembered that the prisoner had never ceased to proclaim his innocence.

M. Scheurer-Kestner returned to Paris in September. The doubt had become a certainty. He was convinced that Dreyfus had been unjustly condemned. Nothing could turn him to the contrary belief but absolute proof of the man's treason. He called on his old friend Gen. Billot, then Minister of War, and asked for this proof. Gen. Billot shielded himself behind his address made in the Chamber two years before, in which he had proclaimed that the Dreyfus case was chose jugée. He refused to discuss the subject.

The Senator turned to other Cabinet Ministers, to his friends in the Senate, and in the Chamber. The Ministers declined to be interrogated. The Senators shrugged their shoulders and advised him of the folly of his undertaking. They predicted his absolute political ruin if he allied himself with the still small band of Dreyfusards. He was deaf to their remonstrance. He was defeated, but not discouraged, and his conviction of the justness of his cause grew with the rebuffs he encountered. All this time he had nothing but his own unsupported belief and the unsupported belief of the friends of the prisoner to inspire him in the task he had undertaken. He had not a scrap of evidence. At length it all came to him.

PROOF OF ESTERHAZY'S GUILT.

Early in June, 1897, Lieut. Col. Georges Picquart became aware that a plot was being hatched in the War Office to ruin him. He hastened from Tunis and consulted his lawyer, Maitre Leblois, in Paris. Picquart placed a sealed packet in the lawyer's hands, which was only to be opened if Picquart met with sudden death. This packet contained the letters that had been exchanged between Picquart, when Chief of the Secret Intelligence Bureau, and his superior, Gen. Gonse, together with proofs that Commandant Walsin-Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau. Picquart considered that his life was in danger. He deemed himself therefore justified in making these revelations to Maitre Leblois. He had waited a year for the General Staff to take some action against Esterhazy. Even now he would not betray his professional secrecy by making public declarations. Having intrusted the matter to Leblois he went back to Tunis.

Maitre Leblois was a close friend of M. Scheurer-Kestner. For weeks he listened in silence to the tireless declarations of the Senator, who, handicapped by the chose jugée, had exhausted every means in his power to gain the truth. When the lawyer could stand it no longer he dropped a hint of this truth. The Senator eagerly seized the hint and employed trusted secret agents, who secured some of Esterhazy's letters and exact information concerning the career of the real traitor. The Senator was undecided as to how he could bring the matter before the Government without revealing the source of his original information, when he received a visit from a man who at once opened the way. This man was M. de Castro, Esterhazy's stock broker.

It seems that toward the end of October, 1897, de Castro had purchased a copy of a Paris paper containing a fac simile of the bordereau. He at once recognized his client's handwriting. He compared it with letters that he had received from Esterhazy. He talked about his discovery among his friends, who told Mathieu Dreyfus, the brother of Alfred. At the request of Mathieu, de Castro took the letters to M. Scheurer-Kestner Nov. 7, 1897. M. Scheurer-Kestner took these letters, and then he went into his private office and came back saying: "Here are some letters which are probably by the same hand and from the same source." De Castro recognized at once in them the handwriting of Commandant Esterhazy.

That very morning Mathieu Dreyfus had called on the Senator to enlist the latter's interest. M. Scheurer-Kestner said simply: "I can tell you nothing, except to say, hope. My information is confidential."

M. Dreyfus answered: "But if I can give you the name, the very name your investigations indicate, what then?"

M. Scheurer-Kestner replied: "In that case I should consider myself free to say yes to you."

'M. Mathieu Dreyfus named Esterhazy.

THE CAMPAIGN BEGUN.

M. Scheurer-Kestner at once visited the Minister of War and laid before him proofs of Esterhazy's guilt. Gen. Billot again invoked the principle of the chose jugée.

On Nov. 14, 1897, M. Scheurer-Kestner addressed a letter to Le Temps, in which he described his interview with Gen. Billot, withholding, however, Esterhazy's name.

On the following day Mathieu Dreyfus in an open letter to the Minister of War publicly and formally accused Esterhazy of being the real author of the bordereau. This was done on the advice of Scheurer-Kestner as a last resort to force the hand of the Government. But ere this another actor had appeared on the scene. This was Emile Zola.

In October M. Zola had put the finishing touches to his new novel, "Paris." His restless spirit became at once concentrated on the subject of the hour. Finally the belief forced itself upon him that if Dreyfus were not actually innocent, he at least had been illegally condemned. He imparted to M. Scheurer-Kestner his belief and added: "But if Dreyfus is not guilty, who is the traitor?"

"I know," replied the Senator. "Some day I will tell you." After de Castro's visit he told him.

The famous novelist at once enrolled himself in the cause of truth and justice. His tremendous, tireless energy, his nervous force and literary powers he placed at the disposal of the Alsacian.

Zola began his campaign by a quiet defense of the action of M. Scheurer-Kestner, in which not a word was said about the Dreyfus case. This was in a letter which appeared in Le Figaro. Then he boldly announced his belief in the innocence of Dreyfus in a letter addressed to France. "Can you not see that the reason for the fury of the attack on M. Scheurer-Kestner," he wrote, "lies in the fact that he belongs to a generation which believed in freedom and insisted on having it?"

Again, he spoke of the Senator in his letter, "J'Accuse": "I imagine the depression which must have taken place in the soul of M. Scheurer-Kestner, and I believe that he will end by experiencing remorse for not having acted in a revolutionary manner on the day of the interpellation in the Senate by loosening the entire packet so as to throw everything down. He has been the grand honest man, the man of his loyal life; he thought that truth itself would suffice, especially when it appeared to him as clear as broad daylight. What good would it have been to disturb everything, since the sun was about to shine? And it is for this confident serenity that he has been so cruelly punished."

THE SENATOR'S PHYSIOGNOMY.

M. Scheurer-Kestner was not a handsome man. The upper part of his face, however, was finely molded. His beard, which had been white for several years, he wore trimmed to a point. A huge, drooping, sandy-gray mustache concealed a pair of firm thin lips. His forehead was broad and well rounded. He was somewhat bald on the crown, while his hair, over and behind his ears, he wore cut close. His eyes were deep brown, and their glance was searching and penetrating. He was a good orator, and spoke easily and with few gestures, in a clear, well-modulated voice. He had few of the characteristics of the every-day Frenchman. His reserve force was always evident, yet always under complete control. He walked with slightly drooping shoulders.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The newspapers here comment upon the death of Schuerer-Kestner, comparing its dramatic features with the deaths of Nelson and Wolfe at the moment of victory.

PARDONED MURDERESS WEDS.

The Witness Who Secured Mrs. Mary Brooks's Conviction Is Now Her Husband.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTE, Mich., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Mary Brooks, the first woman ever received at Jackson State Prison, was married to-day to D. H. Stuart, who was the complaining witness against her, and who was largely responsible for her conviction, in March, 1885.

Mr. Brooks, a wealthy farmer, died suddenly under suspicious circumstances. His wife was arrested the following day on complaint of Mr. Stuart, and a special Grand Jury was summoned to investigate.

After a session of six weeks an indictment for the murder was returned against Mrs. Brooks.

The woman was defended by John Vanarman, then leading criminal lawyer of the State, who, for effect, took arsenic tablets during his plea to the jury, the act being considered one of the most daring ever attempted by an attorney in behalf of his client.

Mrs. Brooks was convicted after a short trial, the evidence being conclusive that she had poisoned her husband by arsenic given in his food. Stuart, the complaining witness, headed a petition for her pardon, which was secured when the woman had served thirteen years.

DOUBLE MURDER IN KENTUCKY.

Town Marshal Shoots a Man and Is Himself Killed by a Shot from Some Mysterious Source.

Special to The New York Times.

GEORGETOWN, Ky., Sept. 19.—A sensational double murder was committed last evening at Stamping Ground, in Scott County. Tom Southworth, aged fifty-one years, and his son Luther, aged twenty years, came to Georgetown yesterday morning to attend a political meeting. It was County Court day at Georgetown, and a great deal of drinking was done.

Mr. Southworth evidently imbibed too freely, and as he was passing through Stamping Ground on the way to his home, which is in Owen County, he was very boisterous. The Marshal of the town, Charley Duke, heard him, and ordered him to be quiet, at the same time stopping his horse and telling him to get out of his buggy.

This Southworth refused to do, and Marshal Duke attempted to make him get out. It seems that Southworth drew his pistol, and at that instant the Marshal opened fire and shot four times. One shot took effect in Southworth's right side and another just behind the right ear. Then there was silence and then another shot, and the Marshal fell dead.

The Coroner called in the witnesses, and the first who testified was young Southworth. He was very much grieved over the killing, and gave vent to the most heartrending moans. When questioned by the Coroner, he answered that he was holding his horse, and knew only that there was shooting, but he did not know who was doing it.

The elder Southworth's pistol was not fired, and there were five empty cartridge shells extracted from the Marshal's pistol. It is the general belief that there was a third person shooting. Marshal Duke was shot just under the heart.

Stamping Ground is very much excited over the affair, and great excitement prevails. Mr. Southworth was a married man and leaves a wife and six children, four boys and two girls. His widow is dangerously ill, and this affair may hasten her death. The Coroner's verdict was that Mr. Southworth came to his death by two balls fired from a pistol by Marshal Duke, and that Duke's death was caused by a ball entering below his heart, fired by an unknown person.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Be Strong in the Battle of Life."

Happy is he who is prepared by perfect health, to win life's battle. Health comes only with absolutely pure blood. Over 90 per cent. of humanity have taints, or humors in the blood, which should be removed by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best specific for both sexes and all ages.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

POLITICAL ISSUES OF 1900

Edward M. Shepard Discourses on the Duty of Democrats.

SHOULD OPPOSE IMPERIALISM

Party Ought to Decide the Pressing Questions of Foreign Policy and the Treatment of Trusts.

Edward M. Shepard, in an address before the National Civic Club, at 144 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last evening on "The Duty of Democrats to Their Party," declared his belief that the Democracy should take up as its dominating campaign issue a persistent hostility to imperialism and militarism.

"It is nearly a year since the Peace Conference assembled at Paris," said Mr. Shepard. "American politics for the present, and in all probability for the campaign of 1900, date from that conference. The United States was then victor over a traditionally weak, incompetent, and demoralized enemy. Whether mistakenly or not, the war was, in the minds of Americans—and honestly—a war of help to a feeble but brave people against foreign domination. It was solemnly declared by our Government to be a war without thought, to use the President's striking oppression, of 'criminal aggression.' Its inspiration was the same sentiment which welcomed Kossuth, the Hungarian liberator, to America; which made Simon Bolliver the hero of American reading books, and which was represented by legislative and party resolutions innumerable of sympathy with Ireland against England as an alien ruler.

"It was true that all of our enemies and some of our friends in Europe declared with a sort of cynicism that our motives were nothing better than the old lust of domination; that it was neither more nor less than the almighty dollar of which the Americans were in search. Down to the time that the protocol for the Paris Conference was signed that accusation was absolutely false. The war had been neither Republican nor Democratic. It was, we believe, an American war waged because the supreme American motive in politics was the love of liberty. Since that time we have witnessed a tremendous change. The Spanish war is completely ended, and we are in the midst of another war vastly more bloody and costly, a war which, whether it be right or wrong, everybody knows to be waged for subjugation and not for liberty—a war of which everybody knows that it does not command the unanimous or substantially unanimous support of the American people, but is a war of, for, and by the Republican Party and of, for, and by the President.

"The President is the best modern example of 'l'ami de tout le monde,'—everybody's friend. And to all these newly-made dear friends the President showed that, merciful, kindly, Godfearing man that he was, he was against the Spanish war, but was forced by a bloodthirsty Congress; that he did not want the Philippines and abhorred 'criminal aggression,' but that Dewey's victory had forced him; that he, too, was a disciple of Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln, but that public sentiment which he formed on his Western trip had forced him; that he regretted all these wrong things, but if wrong things must be done, how much better that they should be done by a righteous man, rather than that the righteous man should lose his popularity or place—how much better that our war against liberty in the Philippines should be waged by a peace-loving President who hated what he was doing!

"Well, some of the clergymen and professors were captured by the skillful and flattering sophistry of the President, and have accepted the sanctimonious plea that the Philippine policy was not matter of choice but of necessity; that after Dewey's victory had happened to take place at Manila our obligations to civilization did not permit us to do otherwise than as we have since done.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

"After the Peace Conference our true policy, like our duty, was plain. The United States should have said to the Filipinos, as it could have said without expense or risk: 'We shall protect you from foreign interference, with your control of your own country. One of your ports, that of Manila, is largely European and American, with large commercial rights and interests. The Spanish power to which we have succeeded was there complete; it is we, and not you, who are now in its possession. As to Manila, we have both obligations and rights. We need a coaling station and naval port in the China Seas. We propose that we retain Manila for this purpose. It shall be a free port. Continue the admirable plan of government and policy with which you have begun. It will be time enough for us to consider interference with you or your affairs or your government when you shall fail in your international obligations, or, at least, shall fail, as Spain failed in Cuba, to preserve order.'

"Had this been said and done, we should have been to the Filipinos liberators. We should have continued to have their confidence and even their affection. We should have had the Asiatic port deemed to be necessary for the free trade of our commerce. We should, without doubt, have had from the Filipinos any trade advantages which we could have deemed it fit to ask.

"The opportunity was let go. The truly Mohammedan sentimentality about planting the religion of Jesus in the Philippines by bloody violations of its fundamental proposition, united with the greed of business interests, seeing, as they thought, an advantage in utilizing the Filipino cheap labor and playing upon the one motive of the coming election which is dominant with our amiable President, induced him to treat the Filipinos with contempt when their own affairs were to be determined; to plunge our country into a more costly and perhaps a more disastrous war than any foreign war which it has known. And the inexorable cruelty of the situation, so far as we are concerned, lies in this: That the war is one in which the disasters to our country in the event of its military success are, in the opinion of many and, I believe, most of its wise and patriotic men, greater than the disasters of failure.

"We must and shall, no doubt, be loyal to our flag; but we surely cannot forget the practically unanimous opinion of the modern statesmen and thinkers of England that much of her tremendous growth in power and moral influence, and, above all, in the rights and prosperity of her people, would not have come if the policy of George III. in dealing with the American colonies had succeeded. It was Chatham and Burke who were right, not the greedy and stupid interests that sought to subjugate our forefathers.

"We shall without doubt win victories, and victories will here and there bring temporary conquests. With or without such conquests, the question of our treatment of the Philippines involves now, and beyond any human doubt will involve in 1900, the whole programme of military imperialism.

"The censorship by which Gen. Otis, with the approval of the President, sought to conceal from the American people the progress of its own business, the whole episode of Secretary Alger, the American subsidy to the Sultan of Sulu, which he uses to help maintain his system of slavery and polygamy, the great increase of our standing army, the continuance of war taxes—any one of these might well make a great issue; but they are all incidents and corollaries of the scheme of a military empire.

"I have declared on a previous occasion, and I now repeat, that I believe the Democratic Party should take up as its dominating issue a persistent hostility to imperialism and militarism.

SOME OTHER ISSUES.

"But there are other issues. There is the issue of trusts and monopolies. The Republican Party is to-day, and, to whatever cant it may resort in 1900, it will then inevitably be on the side of monopolies. I shall not say that Democrats of the West and South as well as Democrats of the East have lost interest in the silver question. It may be that their interest is only sleeping. But I do say, and without the possibility of contradiction, that the mass of Democrats, West, South, and East, desires to-day that the only timely and, for the present, the only pressing and practical questions, namely those of our foreign policy and of our treatment of trusts, shall be decided, and that, for the present, the futile effort to decide the silver question by Democratic action shall wait.

"The Democracy should in 1900 give a distinct pledge that its Administration from 1901 to 1905 will maintain the existing currency situation, that it will be hostile neither to the gold standard nor to the silver standard, and that it will not thwart whatever discussion of the currency question the limits of popular interest permit."

Referring to the coming elections in Kings County Mr. Shepard said that the presiding genius of the Republican Party and his associates were talking with great respect and kindness of independents and Mugwumps, and the like. He added that this was a most inopportune time for such procedure.

"Our last experience of Republican supremacy in this county," said he, "was the Wurster administration, with its betrayal of reform, and with all the scandals which made it the disgrace under which it went out of power. No, the Democratic organization in Kings County will have to be worse, and the party of Mr. Platt, Mr. Quigg, and Mr. Michael J. Dady will have to be vastly better before Democrats are called upon to range themselves under the banner of these gentlemen."

Platt Calls Croker's Talk "Silly."

Senator Thomas C. Platt returned to the city yesterday after a week in the Adirondacks, and he is again established at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the Winter. The Senator said he had enjoyed his trip into the woods. He declined to talk politics, and said he had not read the attack on him contained in the interview Richard Croker gave out on Sunday. When its substance was repeated to him, he merely remarked that it was "silly."

ALBANY PRIMARY CONTESTS.

D. Cady Herrick the Democratic Winner and William Barnes the Republican.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—The primaries of both parties were hotly contested here to-day.

The fiercest fight was in the Democratic Party. Ex-Assemblyman John Bowe, a candidate for Mayor against Thomas J. Van Alystine, the present incumbent, made an aggressive fight against D. Cady Herrick and the Democratic organization, carrying seven out of the nineteen wards. This leaves Mr. Herrick in full control.

The fight against William Barnes, Jr., in the Republican Party, was a signal failure, the opposition failing to carry a single ward. This insures the nomination of John Dewitt Peltz for Mayor by the Republicans.

Lewis County Nominations.

LOWVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The Lewis County Republican Convention to-day made the following nominations: For member of the Assembly—John L. Smith; Sheriff—George S. Curtis; District Attorney—Edward J. Boshart; Superintendent of the Poor—Lyman W. Brown.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain and cooler.

A moderate depression covers the lower lake region, Middle and South Atlantic States, with its centre in North Carolina, while from the Mississippi Valley and upper lake region westward high pressure is general. There have been rains over the entire district from the Gulf States northeastward, except in New England, while fair weather has prevailed elsewhere. Temperatures have generally been below the normal east of the Rocky Mountains, except along the Atlantic Coast. In the Pacific Coast and plateau regions fair weather has continued, with comparatively high temperatures, except in California.

Rain is indicated to-day in the Atlantic States, continuing to-morrow in Eastern New England and southward along the coast. It will be cooler to-day in the Atlantic States, and somewhat warmer in the extreme Northwest. There will be no marked temperature changes for several days. On the Atlantic Coast the winds will be variable, becoming fresh northwesterly to-night or to-morrow.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1898.	1899.	1899.
3 A. M.	69	65	69
6 A. M.	66	64	67
9 A. M.	71	69	77
12 M.	78	75	77
4 P. M.	82	72	78
6 P. M.	79	71	75
9 P. M.	71	70	72
12 P. M.	63	69	72

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square.....73
Weather Bureau.....70
Corresponding date 1898.....72
Corresponding date for last twenty years.....66

The maximum temperature yesterday was 76 degrees at 1:50 P. M., and the minimum 63 degrees at 5 A. M. The humidity

MAY CUT OUT BREAKFAST

Three Dewey Committee Members Opposed to Delaying Parade.

GEN. ROE TO MAKE A PROTEST

Supported by Gen. Carroll and Mr. Holahan—Present Plan Causes Slump in Demand for Stand Seats.

At the meeting on Friday of the Plan and Scope Committee in charge of the reception to Admiral Dewey, it is probable that a concerted effort will be made to abandon the project of giving a breakfast at Claremont immediately before the land parade on Sept. 30. At least three members of the committee are opposed to the breakfast, on the ground that it will tend to prolong the parade to a late hour, and Gen. Roe, who has opposed the plan from the start, has received assurances that any objection he may make will receive strong support.

Gen. Roe said yesterday that up to date he is almost sure that there will be 32,100 men in the parade. By his calculations, the line of march from One Hundred and Twenty-second Street to the reviewing stand, at Twenty-fourth Street, is seven miles long. The troops, under advantageous conditions, he said, would move at the rate of three miles an hour Starting promptly at 1 o'clock, this would bring the head of the column to the reviewing stand at 3:20 o'clock. With an unobstructed route, and with trained men leading, Gen. Roe said, it would be possible for the column to pass a given point at the rate of 7,000 men an hour, but he looks for delays, incident to deviations from a straight line, and the lack of training of the National Guardsmen, which will reduce this number to between 5,000 and 6,000 men passing a given point in an hour. From this cause, he expects that the rear of the column will not reach the Dewey arch until 9:50 o'clock. From the Dewey arch to Washington Square will require twenty minutes additional. Thus the parade will not be over until after 10 o'clock.

When asked what remedy he would propose, Gen. Roe replied that the only feasible one that he could suggest, if the breakfast plan were adhered to, would be to hurry the breakfast, so that the start of the parade could be made at 12:15. Gen. Roe realizes that after the ceremonies at the City Hall it will be necessary to consume considerable time in going to Claremont, and he knows that it will be almost impossible to begin the breakfast at 11:15 and finish it in an hour. He also knows that there will be opposition to curtailing the time for the breakfast, so in case his proposition is frowned upon he will move either to abandon the breakfast or postpone it until Sunday.

FAVORS BREAKFAST ON SUNDAY.

Gen. Howard Carroll, when spoken to about the length of time the land parade would consume, said some plan must be devised to curtail the day's programme. "Something will be done at the meeting on Friday," Gen. Carroll said, "which will tend to solve this problem, even if it be necessary to cut out or postpone some part of the ceremonies. It isn't feasible to make the cup presentation at breakfast, and the only suggestion I can make is that the breakfast be postponed until Sunday. This would, in my opinion, be a much better plan, as it will give the authorities an opportunity to bring the reception to a close on the day the Admiral starts for Washington. A breakfast at Claremont and a drive through the Park, I believe, would be a very pleasant wind-up to the celebration."

Maurice F. Holahan, another member of the Plan and Scope Committee, said he thought it would be unwise to hold the breakfast if it would necessitate the marching of the troops after dark, when no one could see them. He had always opposed the plan, he said, and he thought that its postponement would be advisable. The people on the stands along the route, he said, deserved consideration. If they had to wait all day for the parade and then view it by gaslight half their pleasure would be taken away.

President Guggenheimer, the acting Chairman of the committee, disclaims the credit of being the foremost advocate of the breakfast project. "I am only carrying out the wishes of Gen. Butterfield, the Chairman of the Executive Committee," Mr. Guggenheimer said. "Gen. Butterfield had quite set his heart on having a breakfast. If it is desired to drop the breakfast I shall not be disappointed. In fact it will relieve my committee, that on refreshments, of a large amount of worry."

Gen. Francis V. Greene suggested it might be well to present the loving cup to Admiral Dewey on board the Olympia, and that the Mayor might journey thither for the occasion, and then accompany the Admiral in his carriage at the head of the procession. "I am quite sure, however, Gen. Roe knows what is best," said Gen. Greene. "I am sure that even if the parade starts on schedule time, which is unlikely, it will not be ended until long after dark."

Col. Appleton of the Seventh Regiment said he indorsed the stand taken by Gen. Roe in every particular. It is going to be a long day for the participants in the exercises," he said, "and I am sorry for the persons who have bought seats on the stands."

Gen. A. S. Webb said: "I am heartily in favor of doing away with the Claremont breakfast. By all means let the parade start earlier. Give the parade sufficient time, and do not prolong it until after dark, just to suit the convenience of our City Fathers. From my experience, the hardest problem to get around will be the proper handling of the troops who have passed the reviewing stand."

STAND OWNERS FOR A CHANGE.

The plain evidence that the parade cannot be seen in its entirety, and presumably not even in good part during the day if present plans are carried out, has caused a slump in sales on the various stands along the route. One of the owners of a large stand on Fifth Avenue said yesterday that he has been asked by nearly every applicant for seats whether it will be possible to see any considerable part of the parade during the day, and the expression of opinion by military men in yesterday's TIMES caused several persons to abandon the options they held on seats.

"The great expense that we are under," said the stand owner, "makes it necessary for us to ask large prices for seats. The public is willing to pay well to see the Admiral and the parade, but I have found out to my sorrow several times today that they do not purpose giving up $20 to see a marching midnight host.

"As a particularly interested party, my views as to the advisability of changing the programme may not be of any account, but if they will change it and make it possible for me to guarantee a daylight parade to my patrons and intending patrons, I will give them a breakfast equal in every way to the one that they get on the day of the parade."

That there is a belief that some persons will take chances on seeing enough of the parade to repay them was evidenced by the number of applications for permits to erect stands filed yesterday with the Building Department and the Department of Parks. Secretary Willis Holly said more than 100 applications for space had been filed, but the list would not be given out until the allotments had been made, and the applicants examined as to responsibility.

The following additional permits to erect stands for both parades were granted by the Building Department:

Charlotte Wethersby, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street.
Winfield Peillen, 13 to 16 Central Park West.
Dunlop & Co., 178 and 180 Fifth Avenue.
Reform Club, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.
Paran Stevens estate, 409 Fifth Avenue.
Peter Doelger, 339 West One Hundredth Street.
Knickerbocker Apartment, 247 Fifth Avenue.
Barton & Rice Company, 328 Fifth Avenue.
Frank Work, Central Park West and Sixty-third Street.
Jacob Rothschild, Central Park West, between Seventy-first and Seventy-second Streets.
Charles Bimberg, Fifth Avenue and Fiftieth Street.
International Silver Company, 208 Fifth Avenue.
St. Luke's Hospital Corporation, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street.
Erie Railroad Company, 185 Fifth Avenue.
Criterion Club, 516 Fifth Avenue.
Gen. Bryce, 293 Fifth Avenue.
Charles E. Appleby, 204 and 206 West Fifty-ninth Street.
J. J. and W. W. Astor estates, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-third Street to Thirty-fourth Street.
Bowling Green Building Company, 11 Broadway.
F. B. Tallman, Riverside Drive, 225 feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street.
Savoy Hotel, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street.
Washington Building Company, 1 Broadway.

GOV. ROOSEVELT ACCEPTS.

Will Be the City's Guest at the Celebration—To Watch Dewey's Ship Come Into Port.

Gov. Roosevelt yesterday sent to Warren W. Foster, the Secretary of the Dewey Committee, the following acceptance of the official invitation to the celebration:

Gov. Theodore Roosevelt presents his compliments and thanks to the Mayor of the City of New York for his kind invitation, as Chairman of the Municipal Committee, to be present at the naval parade and reception, military parade and review, in honor of Admiral Dewey, Sept. 29 and 30, which he accepts with great pleasure.

It was learned that the Governor, whose prospective movements on Sept. 28, the day of the Olympia's arrival in port, have given the city authorities considerable concern, contemplates doing nothing more desperate than witnessing from the Naval Militia vessel New Hampshire off Tompkinsville the arrival of Dewey's famous ship. The Governor has accepted the invitation of Capt. Miller of the State Naval Militia to take luncheon with the officers of the First Battalion on board the New Hampshire, and will remain on board the vessel all day. A detail of fifty men of the First Battalion has been made up to act as a guard of honor to the Governor on that day, and on the 29th, when the latter, with his staff, will participate in the water parade on the steamer Monmouth.

A Naval Militia officer in a position to know said yesterday the evident fear of the city authorities that the Governor intended to steal some of their thunder by making an official call on Admiral Dewey on the 28th, immediately after the latter's arrival, was entirely groundless. It is the general opinion among naval men that the passing through the Narrows of the famous warship and her greeting by the fleet under Rear Admiral Sampson, already anchored off Tompkinsville, will furnish a spectacle fully as stirring as the parade on the following day. Gov. Roosevelt shares in this belief and has availed himself of the privilege of a front seat, so to speak, on board the New Hampshire from which to witness it.

Declinations of invitations have been received by the Dewey Committee from Secretary Long, Gov. Lowndes of Maryland, ex-Senator Gorman of Maryland, Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, and Gov. Rogers of Washington. Rear Admiral J. N. Miller has accepted the invitation, and Gov. Foster of Louisiana has written that he will be represented by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court and part of the Governor's staff.

THE OFFICIAL PROGRAMME.

Copies of the official programme were on exhibition yesterday at the City Hall. On the title page is a medallion of Admiral Dewey embossed, and on the second cover is the seal of the city, with the signatures of Mayor Van Wyck and his private secretary, Alfred M. Downes. Above the seal signal flags in colors spell out "Remember the Maine."

Other pages show the Olympia under full steam, the names of the Mayor's committee, photographs of Grant's Tomb, Liberty Island, Farragut Statue, the Governor's Room, City Hall, and a print in colors of the naval parade at the dedication of Grant's Tomb. There is also a brief history of the Manila Bay engagement and of the inception of the Dewey celebration ceremonies.

There is a hitch in the arrangements for the participation of the public school children in the Dewey parade celebration. There are to be two stands for these children, one at Seventy-second Street and the other at the City Hall. It is calculated that from 2,500 to 3,000 children will be accommodated at each stand. At a recent meeting of a committee, consisting of President Little of the Board of Education, School Commissioner O'Brien, and President Robertson of the Brooklyn Board of Education, the last named declared the Brooklyn children ought to have a part of the Seventy-second Street stand, the fair proportion being 1,500 seats to Manhattan and the Bronx, 1,500 to Brooklyn, and 500 to the Boroughs of Richmond and Queens. Seats in the City Hall stand, he maintained, ought to be divided up in the same proportion.

Objection is raised to President Robertson's plan, however, on the ground that it would be wrong to march the school children from Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens Boroughs so far up town as Seventy-second Street in so crowded a condition. It is suggested, therefore, that the best plan would be to give the City Hall stand to the Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens children and the Seventy-second Street stand to the Bronx and Manhattan children. But in opposition to this plan, it is said, it will prevent the children of all the boroughs except Manhattan and the Bronx from seeing the parade. To further complicate matters money has not yet been appropriated for the necessary expenses of training and preparing the school children for their part in the celebration.

President Murphy of the Health Board has issued orders to Sanitary Superintendent Oberteuffer to the effect that parents of the children who are to form the letters to Dewey's name in one of the grand stands should be warned as to the advisability of properly clothing the children. It is expected the little ones will be dressed in Summer fabrics, and President Murphy thinks especial attention should be paid to their underclothing.

The Manhattan Pharmaceutical Association's committee for arranging a banquet to the Olympia's pharmacist has nominated a general committee to consider the matter, which will meet this evening at 8 o'clock at the College of Pharmacy.

GREAT PROGRESS ON THE ARCH

Philip Martiny's Group, "The Call to Arms," All Ready at His Studio—Mural Painters' Work.

The modelers, plasterers, carpenters, and other workmen employed on the Dewey triumphal arch made more visible progress yesterday than on any previous day since the wooden framework of the structure was completed. It is not to be inferred that the men worked any harder or that more hands were employed.

Every man working on the arch has been doing his level best ever since he began, while it would be a physical impossibility for more men to be crowded upon the scaffolding and platforms. But nearly all the work executed away from the arch has now been completed and carried to Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street, so that all that is done from now on will be apparent to the crowds who throng around the wooden inclosure.

For instance, modelers are working hard on three of the four groups which will fill the whole spaces from the tops of the bases of the great piers to the lower entablatures. The space where the fourth group will stand, fronting the southeast pier, has not been touched. Many of those who have been watching the work have wondered how the modelers will possibly manage to execute this group in time for the unveiling of the arch.

The explanation is a simple one. Philip Martiny, the designer of the group, which is "The Call to Arms," declined to avail himself of the services of the modelers in the Madison Square Garden, and has had the whole group executed in his studio at his own expense, thereby materially lightening the work which the enlargers at the Garden had to do. Mr. Martiny's group will probably be carried to the arch to-day, and can be set up in a few hours.

Of the other groups, those on the south side of the arch—Karl Bitter's "Battle" and C. H. Niehaus's "Return of the Victors"—are the furthest advanced toward completion. The one on the northwest, "Peace," by Daniel C. French, has been modeled in a good many of its parts at the Garden, and will not take long to finish in situ. Yesterday the winged figures surmounting Mr. Bitter's and Mr. Niehaus's groups were begun. These figures are in comparatively low relief, and will reach almost up to the entablature, thus filling up the backgrounds and preventing a patchworked appearance.

J. Q. A. Ward's figure of Victory, which will crown and be the most conspicuous single figure on the arch, was also brought over yesterday, in two sections, from Madison Square Garden. The figures of tritons and the horses drawing the boat on which the central figure is to stand are nearly all in position, and there is nothing to prevent the big figure also being placed in position to-day.

The poles for the columns and trophy decorations, designed by the mural painters, have been erected, and this portion of the adornment of the city will be pushed forward quickly. The figure of Victory for the middle of each block between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-fourth Streets, and the more elaborate figures for the two corners of Thirty-fourth Street, have been executed, as have the staff moldings and pedestals.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL DEWEY.

Received by Col. Brewerton and Presented to Public School No. 43.

At Public School No. 43 yesterday morning, Col. G. Douglas Brewerton read to the pupils a letter from Admiral Dewey. The letter was then presented by him to the school as a lasting memento of the Admiral. It is postmarked Trieste, and was written in response to a communication from Col. Brewerton describing the last Dewey Day celebration.

Col. Brewerton participated in the exercises of No. 43, and after their close wrote the Admiral outlining the programme and telling of the interest of the pupils in the celebration and their desire to be the recipients of some memento of the hero of Manila. He inclosed an original poem and said if the Admiral would honor him with a reply the letter should be framed and hung upon the walls of the school as a continual reminder of that school's Dewey Day celebration and an incentive to patriotic ambition not only to children now living but to those who would attend the school in the future.

To this the Admiral replied as follows:

Flagship Olympia.
At Sea, June 29, 1899.

Col. G. Douglas Brewerton, New York:

Dear Sir: I thank you very much for your interesting letter and for the inclosed poem composed by yourself, and read on May 1 at Public School No. 43, New York City.

It is a source of pride and pleasure to me to feel that I have made so many friends among my country men and women, who have given their talent and time to elaborate my work and that of the squadron under my command at Manila.

Hoping to have the pleasure of thanking you in person, I am very cordially,

GEORGE DEWEY.

DEWEY ELECTRICIANS QUIT WORK.

Were Working on the Bridge Sign—Contractor Promises No Delay.

The twelve electricians who have been at work on the big illuminated "Welcome, Dewey" sign on the bridge struck yesterday as a result of an alleged grievance against their employer, William H. Boyes, who has the contract for the work. But one letter of the big sign had been completed when the electricians quit.

The trouble, it is said, was due to the fact that Mr. Boyes desired the expulsion from Union No. 3 of a man whom he deemed unfit to be a member of it. The union refused to uphold Mr. Boyes, and he in turn refused to recognize the union, with the result that his men quit work.

Mr. Boyes assured Superintendent Martin of the bridge that there would be no delay in the work, as he had plenty of men to take the places of the strikers. Under his contract he must complete the sign by next Monday, when it is to be tested.

HOW DEWEY'S SHIP WAS NAMED.

Ex-Senator Squire Selected "Olympia" as a Compromise.

The name Olympia was given Admiral Dewey's flagship as a compromise. Ex-United States Senator Squire of Washington told how it happened at the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday.

"When I was in the Senate," he said, "Benjamin F. Tracy, then Secretary of the Navy, sent for me. I called on him, and he said: 'Senator, we have a new cruiser and we want to name it after one of the cities in your State. Will you make the selection?'

"I thanked Mr. Tracy and said: 'Mr. Secretary, you have given me a very delicate task. I live in Tacoma. If I say Tacoma, the people of Seattle, a larger municipality, will be sore. Spokane might do, but she is a rival of both Tacoma and Seattle. I'll tell you what I will do. Olympia is a nice little place, and the people there will appreciate the compliment. Then, too, neither Tacoma, Seattle, nor Spokane can find any fault. Call the new cruiser Olympia.'

"'All right, Senator,' replied Mr. Tracy, 'Olympia it shall be.' And that is how the famous warship came to be named."

Dewey Days in Financial District.

Gov. Roosevelt's proclamation, which makes Sept. 29 and 30 public holidays, settled all doubt as to the observance of the Dewey days in the financial district. The Custom House will be open Sept. 29, but Secretary Gage has acquiesced in Collector Bidwell's recommendation that it be closed on Saturday. It will, however, furnish facilities for entries and clearances of vessels from 9 to 10 A. M. Sept. 30. Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan said yesterday he had sent a communication to Washington in regard to closing the Sub-Treasury on the Dewey days. He had no doubt that the precedent of observing State holidays would be followed. All the Exchanges and banks will close from Thursday, Sept. 28, to Monday, Oct. 2.

Police on the Lookout for "Crooks."

Chief McClusky has issued instructions to Central Office detectives to look out from now until after the Dewey celebration for all classes of "crooks," who it is expected will flock to New York in anticipation of reaping a harvest among the crowds. All the approaches to the city are now under the eyes of the most experienced men, and the "crooks" will be arrested as fast as found. Two of them fell into the dragnet Monday night at Forty-third Street and Broadway. They are known to the police as "Jim" Coleman, who is wanted in Chicago, and "Ben" Haynes. Magistrate Cornell yesterday remanded them to the Tombs.

Post Office Open on Dewey Days.

Postmaster Van Cott said yesterday it would be impossible to close the Post Office on Friday and Saturday of next week, the days set apart for the Dewey reception. With Sunday following, the congestion of mail matter would be so great that the Post Office would be swamped. The holidays will, however, be observed as far as possible, and it is probable the Postmaster General will grant the request of the Postmaster that the General Post Office and all sub-stations be closed at noon on the 29th and 30th, with one or two collections to be made in the mornings.

Rush Service on Elevated Road.

The Executive Committee of the Manhattan Railway Company held its weekly meeting yesterday. As to the operations of the road on the Dewey days, it was said the utmost resources of the system would be taxed for the accommodation of the public, and that rush service might be given with one minute headway day and night. It was not expected President Murphy's action in assigning Health Inspectors to the various stations would interfere with the operations of the road.

PLAN INSTEAD OF THE PARADE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There has been an absence, in so far as my reading of the daily papers is concerned, of any consideration by those in charge of the preparations for the coming reception to Admiral Dewey of the possibility (and, in the opinion of those who know him, not by any means a remote one) that he may, upon being made acquainted with the extremely lengthy and necessarily tiresome programme laid out for him, (a pretty severe one for a younger and stronger man) acquaint the committee in charge with his inability to meet, not only the physical demands but the great nervous strain as well that will be involved in the entire day's ordeal, which, it has been stated, he very much dreads.

The proceedings of the day could be very much simplified, with infinitely less hardship not only to the hero himself, but as well to the thousands who will constitute the procession as at present arranged, and, too, to the countless throngs of spectators, by the lessening of the time they will otherwise be obliged to spend, if, instead of the proposed hippodroming of the Admiral up and down the town, the troops and others participating were to be drawn up in line upon either side of the streets at the curb of a route extending from the Battery to Claremont, and through which double lines the Admiral, with a brilliant and extensive escort of cavalry, would be driven. If desired, a divergence could be made at the City Hall for the cup presentation, and upon the arrival of the cavalcade and Dewey at Claremont (which could be effected by this arrangement by 1 or 2 o'clock) the breakfast could be partaken of.

By this arrangement the long and tedious march, preceded by the equally tiresome wait, (which, should it be either a hot or a wet day, will be severe on all,) would be avoided; the route would be much lengthened, affording opportunity for many thousands more to see the hero of Manila Bay, which, after all, is that which the people want to do, and every man in the lines of troops along the route would have a far better view of Dewey than he would obtain in marching past the proposed reviewing stand at Madison Square, which, under the present proposed arrangement, Dewey will very likely have vacated, for it will be dark long ere the last man in the procession can have passed.

As soon as Dewey has passed along the line as I propose, the troops and others, left behind, can be at once dismissed; and finally, instead of hours of waiting, followed by a march of six miles, to say nothing of the going to the place of assignment, the day will be a comparatively easy one.

On the other hand, it may be said that the people want to see the military and other bodies, and, too, that the latter want to be seen, for doubtless there will be many, as there always are, who, to judge from appearances, seem to feel that without their presence the entire proceedings would be a flat failure. There are, too, many who would not under any circumstances lose the opportunity of exhibiting themselves to more or less select coteries of relatives, friends, and other admirers to whom their importance is only second to that of the real centre of attraction.

From the Battery to Claremont is about eight miles, or 42,240 feet, of one line—a double one being therefore 84,480 feet. Allowing to each man in line on either side of that route three feet of linear space it will be found that 28,160 men will be sufficient to line the entire distance—a number about that, 30,000—which it is stated will participate in the event. Bands would play as the escorting cavalcade and the Admiral passed.

By the above arrangement it is believed that the day could be made one of real pleasure and comparative comfort to both participating troops, &c., and to the multitudes of spectators, for the entire proceedings need not consume more than half the time that will be, with weariness and discomfort to all concerned, if the present announced programme is carried out.

NON-HIPPODROME.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

ALL WANT TO SEE DEWEY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of your correspondent in to-day's TIMES, under the title of "Let Dewey Be Seen," touches a point in connection with next week's monster celebration which the Committee on Reception by its action yesterday, doing away with the Admiral's drive to Claremont and taking him by boat, seems to have carelessly overlooked or willfully ignored. It is all very well to urge, as Chief Devery urged, that the military parade would be delayed by such a drive, followed by the breakfast, but the omission of the breakfast or its suspension until the next day or Monday, does not seem to have received any consideration at the hands of the committee.

The plans for Saturday call for altogether too much celebration. The programme is too elaborate, and cannot be carried out at all satisfactorily, in the opinion of good judges. Why not dispense with the breakfast at that time and begin the ceremonies of the day a little earlier than at present proposed.

This would permit the Admiral's drive from City Hall to Claremont, and secure the dispatching of the head of the parade before noon. It would also probably double the number of persons who would be in a position to say that they had seen the chief figure of the demonstration. Moreover, a great many persons who would see Dewey in the morning would be content with this privilege, and would make no attempt to witness the parade (which is a subordinate feature) in the afternoon, thus enabling others not so fortunate or so disposed to take their places.

It is calculated that fully 1,000,000 visitors will be in the city during the celebration, and if the line of march were entirely given up to this host not all of them would be able to see the Admiral if the present plans for his exhibition are carried out.

NON-COMMITTEEMAN.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

WARDEN HAGAN ACCUSED.

Lawyer John Palmieri applied to Justice Truax in the Supreme Court yesterday for a mandamus to compel Warden Hagan of the Tombs Prison to permit him to see Nicola Tocci, a prisoner indicted for murder. Palmieri said that Tocci retained him several months ago, that when Tocci was called upon to plead before Judge Newburger in the Court of General Sessions Former Assistant District Attorney O'Hare appeared as his counsel, that Tocci said he had not retained O'Hare, and that thereupon O'Hare's name was stricken from the record as Tocci's counsel. Palmieri also alleged that Warden Hagan had deprived him and other lawyers of cases because they did not give a consideration to be allowed to become counsel for prisoners.

Assistant District Attorney Le Barbier said that Palmieri's assertion about Warden Hagan was ridiculous. He submitted affidavits from Warden Hagan and Lawyer O'Hare to the effect that Tocci had retained the latter. Justice Truax suggested that Mr. Le Barbier and Lawyer Palmieri should go to the Tombs and see Tocci. They did so. In half an hour they returned to court. Mr. Le Barbier said Tocci satisfied him that he desired to retain Palmieri. Justice Truax then granted Palmieri the mandamus asked for by him. Warden Hagan could not be seen yesterday regarding the matter.

FRANK PUGH A SUICIDE.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Frank Pugh, a grandson of the late John Stephenson, the well-known car builder, was found dead this morning. A bullet hole in his right temple and a revolver clasped in his right hand indicated the cause of death. The body was found in the Stephenson flats, a stretch of meadow and woodland near Larchmont Manor. It was first seen by the motorman of the first trolley car from Larchmont to this city. The body was cold, and it was evident that the fatal shot had been fired several hours before. The police of New Rochelle were notified and an officer was sent out to take charge of the body.

It was recognized as that of Pugh. He was thirty-five years of age, and very popular here. He was well known, and when here lived well. He owned several good horses, and was supposed to be earning good wages in a New York glassware house, but he recently lost his position, it is said here, and was despondent. From a note which was found in one of his pockets it is supposed he was financially embarrassed, as he asks his uncle, Stewart Stephenson, to care for Mrs. Pugh until the insurance policies on his life are paid.

Pugh was seen driving about New Rochelle yesterday. He was then in apparent good spirits. He had been in New Rochelle and Larchmont most of the Summer. Mrs. Pugh, who is his second wife, is said to be stopping at 301 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, Manhattan. Coroner Banning of Mount Vernon examined the body. He said it was apparently a plain case of suicide. In the pockets of the clothing the Coroner found $1.32. The note asking Mr. Stephenson to look after Mrs. Pugh was found, and also one to Undertaker Davis, requesting him to take charge of the body and bury it under the direction of the family. There was nothing about the body disclosing any cause for suicide. The two notes indicate that the suicide was planned and that he intended to die, but nothing in the text indicates the cause.

Daniel W. Pugh of Rochester, father of the young man, arrived here this afternoon. He was on a visit to friends in Brooklyn when he learned of his son's act, and came here at once. He was overcome when he saw the body, and had to be taken to Mr. Stephenson's house. Mr. Pugh is wealthy, and it is said gave his son a good start in life, but the young man ran through all of the money. The body will be taken to New York to-morrow, and will be buried in Greenwood.

The body was identified to-day as that of a man who on Saturday last tried to drown himself in a brook on the Stephenson property. He was seen by two boys, and they went to his aid. He was floundering in fifteen feet of water, and the boys aided him in getting out.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

The Final Shipment

of foreign fabrics has been received, and they are ready for selling this morning. The assortment is rounded out by these special selections of single suitings (no duplicates.)

If past records are any criterion these goods will depart quickly—and at moderate prices.

Burnham & Phillips

Custom Tailoring Only.
Temple Court Annex, 119 Nassau St.

HEAVY VOTE POLLED IN PRIMARY FIGHTS

Continued from Page 1.

Democracy and a stanch supporter of Bryan, "as every Democrat should be."

"In the coming election," he added, "we will give a greater majority for Tammany than ever, just to show that hypocrites and liars are not appreciated in this district."

PEQUOD CLUB MEMBERS ASSAULTED.

Chief Devery's Brother and a Detective Sergeant Raise a Row.

Roundsman Thomas Devery, brother of Chief of Police Devery, and Detective Sergt. "Denny" Grady went into the Pequod Club about 1:30 o'clock this morning and called for Mr. Sheehan. He was not in the house at the time, and Roundsman Devery, in citizens' clothes, struck Peter Corcoran, a member of the club, who ordered the two men to get out.

They are not members, but they made their way up stairs and set upon William Hillman, another member. Hillman resisted, and a fight followed. Several members participated, and Devery's face was cut.

An officer was called from the corner, and Roundsman Devery ordered him out of the club. "I'm your superior officer," he said, and the officer did not arrest him. Other policemen were then called, and the two men were finally taken out, but not locked up.

The members of the club who were assaulted claim they will prosecute both Devery and Grady. The impression among the members of the club is that the men came into the club to assault Mr. Sheehan. He was told of the affair after they had been ejected and he said that it was the greatest political outrage he ever heard of in New York.

MR. CROKER HAS LITTLE TO SAY.

Hears News of Sheehan's Victory from Thomas F. Smith.

The Democratic leaders received the news philosophically. Thomas F. Smith came up from his district, the Democratic Club, to report to Mr. Croker personally the result of the fight with John C. Sheehan.

"We made a good fight," said Mr. Smith, "and were only beaten by 76 votes."

Mr. Croker was asked if he had anything to say about the results of the primaries, especially the contest in Sheehan's district.

"I can only repeat what I have repeatedly said before," he replied. "I never interfere in a district fight. I never have done so and I never will."

When the news came in from his own district, the Twenty-ninth, showing that the ticket with John F. Carroll's name on had won easily, he laconically remarked: "That's good."

John F. Carroll declined to express any opinion about the results of the primaries.

McAVOY DEFEATS STILLINGS.

Ex-Police Inspector Wins in the Twenty-third by 523 Votes.

In the Tammany contest in the Twenty-third Assembly District ex-Police Inspector Thomas F. McAvoy defeated William E. Stillings, the old leader of the district, by 523 votes, not including a majority conceded to him in the Ninth and Twenty-seventh Election Districts, which were not heard from last night.

In all of the thirty-five election districts in the Twenty-third District there was a decided falling off in favor of McAvoy. The total vote was: McAvoy, 1,703, and Stillings, 1,180. Mr. Stillings was seen immediately after he was notified of his defeat at the Minqua Club, his headquarters, and he said that his politics were unshaken, and that he remained steadfast to Tammany.

It was said last night in the district that John Whaley, Corporation Counsel, backed Mr. McAvoy, and that his supporters spent considerable money to bring about their victory. Some of those at the head of the McAvoy ticket are George Ackerman, Charles Mason, George Coleman, Michael Ford, George Grossman, J. H. Larkin, M. D.; H. F. Harris, M. M. Minton, and Thomas Quinn.

HOPPER WINS IN THE 31ST.

Gets 371 Votes Over Welde, with a Safe District to Hear From.

Isaac A. Hopper defeated Charles Welde for the Tammany leadership in the Thirty-first Assembly District last night by 371 votes, with one election district, conceded to Hopper, not counted in the total.

Mr. Hopper was very much delighted with his victory, and paraded around the district for a couple of hours in a coach followed by several hundred supporters bearing lanterns and torches. After the parade he was entertained at the Harlem Democratic Club with a supper.

The Welde faction was not in evidence in the districts after 11 o'clock in the evening, and by midnight its headquarters at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and Park Avenue were practically deserted. The total vote in the district was: Hopper, 1,575; Welde, 1,204.

VICTORY FOR CAPT. GODDARD.

Wins the Three-Cornered Fight in the Twentieth with 519 Votes.

In spite of the animated three-cornered campaign for the Republican leadership that had been conducted in the Twentieth District by Capt. F. Norton Goddard, Richard M. Lush and James L. Stewart, only 1,042 votes were polled out of a total enrollment of 1,500. Of these, Capt. Goddard received 519, Lush 271, and Stewart 252.

The result was not a surprise to the district or to the Republican leaders outside of it. Although Mr. Lush started into the campaign with the backing of the County Committee, it soon was apparent that Capt. Goddard's liberal and aggressive methods of campaigning would prove irresistible, and it became merely a matter of how much his majority would be.

Capt. Goddard was at his headquarters, the East Side Republican Club, 217 East Thirty-fourth Street, when the news of his success was received. The clubrooms were thronged with his enthusiastic constituents, who insisted on his making a speech, which he did. He declared that his triumph was a victory for clean politics, and proclaimed his purpose to keep up the fight for Republican principles in the district until it was wrested from the control of Tammany.

After the speechmaking the Goddard men paraded through the district, passing on their route the deserted headquarters of his two defeated rivals.

REGULARS WIN IN BROOKLYN.

The Republican Machine Leaders, However, Had Their Hands Full in Two of the Districts.

The regular Democratic and Republican organizations were victorious in every one of the districts in Kings County in yesterday's primaries. There were contests in many districts, but with the exception of two the fights against the machine leaders did not develop formidable strength.

The Republican machine leaders, however, had their hands full. In the two districts in which they were most anxious to win out in decisive fashion they were obliged to put forth every effort to retain control. These districts were those in which live Lieut. Gov. Woodruff and Michael J. Dady.

The Dady-Appleton fight in the First Assembly District excited the most interest on the Republican side. The independent element in the party throughout the borough is opposed to Dady as Chairman of the County Executive Committee, and Appleton received much encouragement from outside sources in his efforts to down Dady in his own district.

Appleton and his followers made the strongest kind of a fight to carry the primaries and showed strength which surprised the Dady faction. The exact result of the contest could not be determined early this morning, but it was generally conceded that Dady had won out by a narrow margin. His victory, however, appeared to be only a partial one, for while it seemed he had elected his delegates to the County Committee, Appleton, it appeared, had elected a majority of the delegates to the Assembly Convention.

In the Twelfth Assembly District, which embraces the Twenty-second Ward, the home of Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, the opposition to him developed unexpected strength in view of the fact that Mr. Woodruff and William A. Prendergast, who started the fight against the Lieutenant Governor, had patched up their differences. The Woodruff forces won the day, but it was claimed early this morning that the opposition had been victorious in ten districts out of twenty-two.

Another contest of importance on the Republican side was that between Assistant Postmaster Taylor and Naval Officer Sharkey in the Sixteenth Assembly District. Taylor represents the anti-machine element in the district and was backed in the fight by Postmaster Wilson. The regular organization was behind Sharkey. The contest in this district was a bitter one, but the Sharkey forces proved too strong for their opponents and carried the day.

The principal fights on the Democratic side were in the Second and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. The contest in the former was a fierce affair, Councilman Martin Conly engaging in a determined effort to wrest the leadership from ex-Congressman John J. Clancy. It was conceded, however, that the Clancy forces had won.

In the Twenty-first Assembly District Assistant Corporation Counsel Maguire, the regular organization leader, was opposed by a fusion of independent Democratic factions, led by Louis L. Happ. The opposition failed to develop sufficient strength to overthrow Maguire.

GLEASON LOSES IN QUEENS.

Madden Sure of Seven of the Thirteen Members of the Committee.

The Democratic primaries in Queens Borough were lively, and a heavy vote was polled. The Republican primaries did not develop any excitement, as there was but one ticket in the field. The opposition to Leader John Madden of the Democrats, which was led by ex-Mayor Gleason in Long Island City and in the rest of the borough by County Clerk Sutphin, caused the Democrats of all shades to get out and vote.

Madden won the contest, and while there will be opposition to him in the Central Committee, he will hold it by a safe majority. All the returns had not been received up to a late hour last night, but Long Island City and Flushing were practically complete in the count, and as Madden had those by big majorities, he had seven of the thirteen members of the committee.

The vote in Long Island City was: For the Madden ticket, 2,131; for the Gleason ticket, 983; Madden's majority, 1,148. In Flushing the Mara, or regular, ticket received 975 and the Clair, or opposition, ticket 505, giving the regulars 470 majority. The Cronin, or regular, Madden ticket in Far Rockaway is said to have about 500 majority. The Sutphin ticket in Jamaica, Mr. Sutphin's home locality, is said to be elected by a small majority. Both sides claimed Newtown up to a late hour, but the Madden ticket appeared to be safe there, although it was claimed some of the returns were incorrect.

By winning in Long Island City Mr. Madden obtains five delegates. Flushing gives him two more, a majority.

Frank Ehret, the son of the brewer, made his first entry into politics yesterday in the Fifteenth District of the Second Ward of Queens. He ran as a candidate for delegate to the Judiciary Convention of the Gleason ticket. He was snowed under.

In the Twenty-first District of the First Ward there were 168 voters at the primaries and 176 ballots in the box. Eight were drawn out and destroyed. Mr. Gleason claims the paper used for his ballots was different from that used for the Madden ticket. He claims his was glossed, while the regulars had a dull paper. He threatens suits.

ACCUSES POSTMASTER WILSON.

Walter B. Atterbury Claims Ballots Mailed to Voters in His District Were Held Up.

Walter B. Atterbury, Chairman of the Kings County Republican General Committee, caused something of a sensation in publicly accusing the Brooklyn postal authorities of holding up mail addressed by him to voters in the Seventeenth Assembly District. Atterbury is the Republican leader of the district in question. Postmaster Wilson is one of the leaders of the opposition to the Atterbury-Dady-Woodruff combination in the county organization.

Atterbury, in a statement given out by him, said on Monday he caused to be mailed in the New York Post Office to every one of the enrolled Republicans of the Seventeenth Assembly District a ballot and an appeal to cast it at the primary election yesterday. The ballots, which numbered 4,000, he said, were sent as first-class matter, and were mailed in the morning.

The letters, Mr. Atterbury claimed, were sent over to Brooklyn before 1:30 o'clock Monday afternoon, but did not reach Station B, at Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue, until that night. They were delayed, he asserted, in the Brooklyn Post Office and also in the delivery from the branch station, so that none was delivered until yesterday morning and many not even then.

"I have made this statement," said Mr. Atterbury, "because this is not the first time that mail matter affecting political contests has been delayed in Brooklyn during the past eighteen months. It is a very serious matter that in a political contest in which the Postmaster of Brooklyn

The Wanamaker Store

Art Wares From the Orient

A MAIN aisle showing to-day of the queer, quaint, oddly beautiful, weirdly artistic productions of the East. Hundreds and hundreds of those articles in which the hand-work of the patient Oriental, guided by the inherited dexterity of centuries, defies the attempts of the machine-made West to copy or to imitate.

Visitors to the city in search of souvenirs, will find a bewildering choice. Bric-a-brac hunters will find good hunting. Bargain seekers will seek with profit. For this collection is large, choice, rare and *cheapened*.

Much of it is the selection of our Orientalist, who visits Japan, China, India, Ceylon and all the corners of the purple East. These pieces have served their turn as exhibits, and take their place as merchandise. As merchandise, they suffer a mercantile fate,—to have their prices cut for clearance.

Vases, bronzes, carvings, potteries; articles in lacquer-work, cloissonne and antimony. Some of ornament, some of utility, much of both in combination.

50c. articles for 25c. and 35c. **75c. articles for 35c. and 50c.**
$1 articles for 50c. and 75c. **$2.50 articles for $1.25 and $1.75**
$5 articles for $2.50 and $3.50 **$20 articles for $10 and $15**

and upwards, at the same proportionate reductions.

Further Successes in Shoes

We are making shoe history. This is the latest chapter, and it's an important one.

Men's Shoes of *enameled kidskin;* notice that. Made of a very fine, soft, tough kidskin, varnished with an elastic and enduring enamel. Softer than patent or enamel leather; better looking than plain kidskin. Welted soles, flexible, durable, comfortable. Two new shapes,—$5 a pair.

Women's Shoes with turned soles; that is, with single soles sewed to the uppers without the stiffening welt. Immensely comfortable, and wonderful in fit,—they fit like gloves. We guarantee the stitching not to rip,—a new pair if it does. Three shapes,—$3.50 a pair.

The above on the main floor. The following on the fifth floor:—

Men's patent leather laced shoes; full English or bull-dog toes, at $2.35 a pair. These are $3.50 shoes. Small stock. You'll have to be prompt.

Women's black kidskin boots, patent leather tips. Ordinarily $3.50, for $2.35 a pair.

Boys' Shoes. 2,000 pairs, six good kinds for dress or play. Box calf, wax calf, enamel or patent leather. $1.50 a pair.

The Favored Fall Dress Goods Much interest centres nowadays in and about this Rotunda of ours. Shelves and counters in the vicinage are crowded with new dress stuffs. Newcomers are daily arriving, and they are all leaders of their classes, just as this store is a leader in their showing. So the audiences at the dress goods display increase daily, and learn the latest decrees of fashion makers, and see fabrics in patterns to be seen nowhere else in New York. Among the recent arrivals are some of the heaiver Fall stuffs:

Homespun Cheviots, 85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75.
Homespun Chevron Cheviot, $1.
Homespun Homespun Cheviot, $1.25.
Homespun Tweeds, 75c., $1, $1.25.
Two-toned Diagonal Cheviot, $1.
Chevron Zebeline, $1.25. Zebeline, $1.50.
Camel's-hair Cheviot, $1.25.
Camel's-hair Striped Cheviot, $1.50.
Mohair Boucle Striped Cheviot, $1.75.
Fancy Mixed Zebeline, $2.75.
Fancy Mixed Cheviot, $1.75.
Camel's-hair, $1.25, $2.50.

Tenth street.

Among the Costumes There's a fairy story about a mirror that made beautiful everything it reflected. That's what our ready-to-wear costumes do to the changing fashions. Not only every correct style, but every correct style made beautiful. Graceful, elaborate long coats, natty jackets, short or medium, and every phase of the tailor-made suit known to New York or Paris. The ne plus ultra of elegance. $10 upward.

Golf Capes Hundreds of them and you ought to know about every one. Almost as many styles as garments, and every style an aristocrat. Paris and Berlin sent most of them; made of heavy Scotch rugs, double-faced cheviot and plaid-back German stuffs of the Montagnac order. Broad, cosy; in every size and color. Fringed, hooded, with buttons, with revers,—no end to the variety. From $17 to $35 each.

Second floor, Broadway.

Abbott's Illustrated History Abraham Lincoln possessed a most remarkable knowledge of historical events. It is said that to Abbott's famous histories he attributed his first interest in and accumulation of that knowledge. Authoritative records of the doings in other countries, of remote ages, are entertainingly set down in these volumes so that they must appeal strongly to any student of history—particularly to the young.

There are thirty-two volumes in all, each with numerous maps and engravings, and may be bought separately at 25c. each. Bindings of neat colored cloths. These titles:

Founders of Empires, 6 vols.—Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, Alexander, Genghis Khan, Peter the Great.
Heroes of Roman History, 5 vols.—Romulus, Hannibal, Pyrrhus, Julius Caesar, Nero.
Earlier British Kings and Queens, 5 vols.—Alfred, William the Conqueror, Richard I., Richard II., Margaret of Anjou.
Later British Kings and Queens, 5 vols.—Richard III., Mary Queen of Scots, Elizabeth, Charles I., Charles II.
Queens and Heroines, 5 vols.—Cleopatra, Maria Antoinette, Josephine, Hortense, Madame Roland.
Rulers of Later Times, 6 vols.—King Philip, Hernando Cortez, Henry IV., Louis XIV., Joseph Bonaparte, Louis Philippe.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Novelty in Men's Colored Shirts Our own, sold only at Wanamaker's—that's sufficient assurance of value. New,—the materials from which they are made left Paris three weeks ago. Bosoms of fine pique-colored stripes woven in plaits; bodies of French "jacquard" materials, silky, soft and comfortable. Cuffs, white or like the bosoms,—the first plaited cuffs shown in America. Buttonholes sewed in colors.

$2.50 a Shirt

Men's White Shirts, One Dollar We say this in good faith;—in quality and fit, in workmanship few $1.50 shirts can equal and none excel the shirts we are selling for

$1 Each

Many styles; all Troy laundered; made of Williamsville "A1" muslin; bosoms of 4-ply linen; buttonholes hand-made throughout. Sizes, 13½ to 18; five lengths of sleeves.

Men's Five-Ply Collars, 12½c. The kind that have won high favor. Linen on both sides, firm and shapely; in every best style, the new high turn-down sort included. Twenty-five cents you would expect to pay—and that would not flatter them. Our price—

12½c. Each

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

Men's Half Hose This showing is no happy chance; but the result of careful planning. That's why we can promise a series of its kind. Ten styles of fancy half hose, made of fine French cashmere, in patterns and colors *new right now*. Finished, as the best French hosiery always is, exactly. Here's the story:

$1.25 pair—Varied novel color combinations on light or dark grounds.
$1.50 pair—Light, medium or dark effects on brand new designs, stripes and plaids.

Broadway.

Turkish Bath Cabinets Cleansing, invigorating, restoring, salutary Turkish baths in your own home. Cabinets of kiln-dried woods that will not warp, with everlasting, rubber-coated, germ-proof, odorless, non-absorbent linings. Alcohol stoves packed in asbestos—to be regulated at pleasure. The cabinets can be folded into a space of six inches. Made to last a lifetime. Prices: No. 1, $9.75; No. 2, $6.75; No. 3, $4.75. Efficient face-steaming attachments, $1.50.

Basement.

Turkish Bath Mats Doubled faced or reversible bath mats. Soft, heavy, absorbent. Floral patterns in blue and white, pink and white, and red and white, with "Bath Mat" woven across the centre. Decorative and serviceable. 23x41 in.; the usual price is 50c. These—

35c. Each.

Fourth avenue.

Sale of Dinner Sets Continued We print below only a partial list—just enough to give a hint of the most varied assortment and the money-saving opportunities here presented. Whether a dinner set at $5 or one at $250 be your choice, be assured that you've paid at least a full third less than present market values:

$5—Porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; value, $7.
$6.50—Porcelain; 100 pieces; underglaze decorations; with soup tureen; value, $9.
$10—Porcelain; 101 pieces; floral decorations; all pieces gilt; value, $15.
$13.50—Austrian china; 102 pieces; floral decorations; all handles gilded; value, $20.
$15—American porcelain; 114 pieces; new shapes; beautifully decorated in flowers and gold; value, $20.
$22.50—French china; 100 pieces; flower decorations; gold handles, reduced from $35.
$30—Haviland china; 120 pieces; floral decorations; gilt handles; reduced from $40.
$40—Haviland china; 125 pieces; floral decorations; handles gilded; reduced from $60.

Austrian China Separate Pieces Remarkably Cheap All these are decorated in very pretty designs of flowers and gold; new and perfect, but priced at about half their values:

Comb and Brush Trays, 25c.; were 50c.
Sugars and Creams, 45c. pair; were 25c.
Individual Butters, 20c. doz.; were 35c.
Bread and Butter Plates, 10c. each; worth 20c.
Cups and Saucers, 10c. each; worth 25c.

Chamber Toilet Sets—A Bargain They are in new, desirable shapes, and in elegant decorations, but, unfortunately, not many of a kind. There's no other reason for these price-reductions excepting our desire to close out small lots without further delay.

$3.50—9 pieces; no slop jar; filled-in flower decorations and gilt; worth $5.
$5—12 pieces; with covered slop jar; hexagon shape; underglaze decorations; worth $7.
$9—12 pieces; with covered slop jar; shaded grounds and heavily gilded; 2 colors; reduced from $14.
$10—9 pieces; with covered slop jar; dark green ground with centre flower decorations; heavily gilded; reduced from $15.

Basement.

Spachtel Scarfs and Shams A motive upon which to act promptly. For a little while, long, new, fresh scarfs and shams, artistic in design, delicate in finish. More kinds of pretty patterns than ever. Scarfs, 18x54 in., shams, 32 in. square. One dollar would not flatter them. Price,

50c. a Piece

Broadway.

Guerlain Toilet Goods Superior goods, at prices a trifle higher than those asked for other sorts. That's eminently proper, as they're all of higher grade. Their circle of friends has widened greatly since our introduction of them here, and the small additional cost is ungrudgingly paid. There are 36 odors, essences, sachets and soaps.

Tenth street.

Agate Kitchen Ware The popularity of this selling is like a rolling snowball — increasing as it goes. And that's because, in the face of the fact that they're best agate, from a leading manufacturer; we make this great concession to imperfections in their polish,—faintest imperfections on the outside, where they do do harm. We frankly call them "Seconds" and sell them at

Half Prices

COFFEE POTS—2 qts., 25c.; 3 qts., 29c.; 4 qts., 35c.; 5 qts., 39c.
TEA KETTLES—4 qts., 44c.; 5 qts., 53c.; 7 qts., 59c.; 8 qts., 65c.
ROUND HAM BOILERS—12 qts., 40c.; 16 qts., 48c.; 18 qts., 55c.; 24 qts., 63c.
COOKING POTS—12 qts., 62c.; 18 qts., 75c.
SAUCEPANS—1 qts., 25c.; 6 qts., 30c.
WATER PAILS—10 qts., 44c.; 12 qts., 53c.; 15 qts., 63c.
PUDDING PANS—1 qt., 8c.; 1½ qts., 9c.; 2 qts., 11c.; up to 6 qts., 17c.
MILK PANS—2 qts., 9c.; 3 qts., 11c.; 4 qts., 14c., up to 8 qts., 18c.

Basement.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

NEW YORKERS LOSE SUIT.

About $3,000,000 Involved in Judgment of Ohio Railway Case.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 19.—Judge C. C. Williams of the Chancery Court, in a decision to-day, held that attachment may be made on property of the stockholders of a company to enforce the statutory liability. The decision was rendered in overruling a motion by B. A. Hough and Henry W. Putnam, brokers of New York, who sought to dissolve an attachment suit brought against them by the Dayton Manufacturing Company, on the ground that they are non-residents of Ohio and statutory liability is not a proper claim to be collected by attachment.

The motion grew out of a suit brought by the Dayton Company against the old Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railroad Company to collect a claim of $900,000. Hough and Putnam held stock of the railroad company to the amount of $450,000. The property of Hough and Putnam attached consists of coal lands valued at about $1,000,000 and money to the amount of $250,000 in possession of the Peter Schwartz Brewing Company of Hamilton, Ohio.

The decision of Judge Williams affects New York parties holding about $3,000,000 of the stock of the old Columbus, Shawnee and Hocking Railroad Company.

CARNEGIE EXHIBITION JURY.

American and Foreign Artists to Make Selections and Awards.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 19.—John W. Beatty, Director of the Fine Arts Department of the Carnegie Institute, announced to-day the jury of artists chosen to accept pictures and award medals for this year's Carnegie exhibition.

The names are Jean Francois Raffaelli, Paris; Frank Brangywn, London; Edwin Blashfield, New York; William M. Chase, New York; Wilton Lockwood, Boston; John J. Enneking, Boston; Thomas Eakins, Philadelphia; Robert W. Vonnoh, Rockland Lake, N. Y.; Charles H. Davis, Mystic, Conn., and Frederick W. Freer, Dalton, Ill.

This jury will meet here on Oct. 12 as guests of the institute. The jury was selected according to the plan adopted three years ago, of having all intending exhibitors cast a ballot, no more than three artists residing in any one American city to be voted for. The exhibition opens Nov. 4.

TWENTY RODE ON FIVE TICKETS.

Remarkable Discovery of a Railway Conductor in Kansas.

Special to The New York Times.

WICHITA, Kan., Sept. 19.—Just before the Santa Fé train reached Wichita to-day the conductor noticed a movement under some seats occupied by five Spaniards ticketed from Chicago to Galveston.

Upon removing a pile of coats, blankets, and rugs, he found a woman. Further investigation disclosed five women and ten children. They could speak no English. After a brief parley, the matter was arranged, and the party resumed its journey. It is said that the twenty left Chicago with only five tickets.

Chinese Cricket.

From The London Globe.

The Chinese at Wei-hai-Wei have invented a new kind of cricket. There are no wickets, and the only thing the bowler aims at is the legs of the batsman. If the bowler succeeds in hitting the batsman's shin the smiter is not l. b. w., but clean bowled. In a few years they will all be provided with wooden stumps.

AN ARCTIC VOYAGER'S TALE

E. B. Baldwin, Who Was with Wellman's Expedition, in the City.

DISCOVERIES IN THE NORTH

Returned Explorer Tells of Encounters with Walruses and Polar Bears —Benefits to Science.

Evelyn B. Baldwin of the United States Weather Bureau, and who was a member of the Wellman arctic expedition, is a guest at the Everett House. He reached Tromsoe, Norway, Aug. 17 and this city on the Anchor Line steamship Furnessia Monday night.

Mr. Baldwin went with the expedition as meteorologist, having previously accompanied Lieut. Peary in 1893 and 1894. Mr. Baldwin says the most striking and important observation, if his contention is true, is that the electrical energy or force which produces the aurora borealis may one day be utilized by science as a power-producing agent. Mr. Baldwin said:

"The expedition outfitted at Tromso in Norway the steamship Frithjof being supplied with all the necessary equipment. We sailed thence in June last year for Archangel, where the pack of dogs which was brought by Trontheim from Siberia was taken on board. Thence we sailed northward through the ice and reached Northbrook Island July 27. This is the headquarters of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition in 1893-97. We then steamed eastward along the south coast in open water as far as Cape Tegetthof, at the southeast coast of Hall Island. Here it was that the Austria-Hungarian explorer, Julius Pazer, first set foot on land on the newly discovered archipelago twenty-five years ago. We reached that point July 30.

"We established our headquarters at this point. On Aug. 3 the Frithjof departed, leaving the expedition of four Americans and five Norwegian sailors to shift for themselves. The Americans of the party were Walter Wellman, Quirof Harlan, Dr. Edward Hofmann, and myself. The five Norwegian sailors had had considerable experience.

"Two days after the departure of the Frithjof for Norway I was placed in charge of an advance party to set out for the establishment of an outpost, from which advances to the northward were to be made. Wellman was to follow later with the main party. Three Norwegian sailors were assigned to me with the necessary equipment. There were eighty-three dogs in the pack, and I took about one-half of them with me.

"From the very start our little advance party encountered fields of ice which seemed impassable. We were imperilled by the breaking up of this ice, caused by the gales. The ice broke off in huge blocks from four to five feet thick. We fell into the water and into crevasses, and many times narrowly escaped death by drowning. So soon as a man was pulled from the water he would immediately take off his clothes and wring them as dry as possible, so as to prevent them freezing on his body. We struggled from point to point, averaging about a mile a day, every moment imperilling the lives of one of us.

"At length a point near Cape Heller was reached, a favorite feeding ground for walrus. The dogs and supplies were taken across a heretofore untraversed glacier, which was about twenty-two miles wide. We arrived at Cape Heller on Sept. 21, forty-six days after leaving headquarters, and about fifty miles from that point.

"We had made up our mind to fix an outpost at least as far north as Kane Island, but the lateness of the season now forbade further advance. The first thing we did was to set about getting our Winter's supply of walrus food. Bentzen and Bjorvig, two Norwegian sailors, and myself, made the first attempt in a small boat, such as the Laplanders use in protected waters. The boat is a frail affair, and for a time we were unsuccessful. Then of a sudden five great heads, with gleaming tusks, emerged from the water and ranged about the boat. One of the largest of the walruses came toward us. We all thought that our last day had come. I aimed my rifle and shot, and fortunately struck on a spot, and he was killed. We would not have gone out in the boat had it not been so late that we could not wait for them to come on to the ice.

"We succeeded in getting our walrus catch. The walruses had to be cut into small bits quickly before the meat should became hard by freezing.

"We then erected our hut, which was 22 feet in length and 6 feet in width, and covered over with walrus hide. Our ridge-pole was a stick which had drifted into the sound and all the way from Siberia in some way. We erected a stockade around the hut 6 feet high and 3 feet wide, made of blocks of ice and snow, cemented together by sea water, which froze and made it one solid wall. This we named Fort McKinley.

"We went back to our quarters, the Harmsworth House, reaching there Oct. 30, just in time to avoid the worst blizzard that the expedition encountered. Here the party settled down to Winter work, making ready for the advance in the Spring."

Mr. Baldwin then told many stories of adventure. Mr. Wellman came near being the victim of a big polar bear. In speaking of this Mr. Baldwin said:

"Mr. Wellman and myself were walking along one day when a tremendously large and fierce bear sprang toward Mr. Wellman, who had gotten some distance from me. I leveled my rifle and shot the bear just as it was about to spring on him." Forty-seven bears were secured.

The weather in Franz Josef Land, Mr. Baldwin said, was very hard on the men, giving them catarrhal troubles, rheumatism, and neuralgia. The changes in the thermometer were very great. One day it would be 30 degrees below zero and the next day 25 degrees above zero.

"On Feb. 18 Wellman, with three Norwegians, set out for Fort McKinley," said Mr. Baldwin. "They returned on Feb. 22. I did not go, having been afflicted with the rheumatism, as I would only retard the advance. The expedition was ten days in reaching Fort McKinley. When it reached there Bjorvig was seen with tears in his eyes. He said that Bentzen had died. These two had been left in charge of the outpost. Shortly after our departure from Fort McKinley, Bjorvig said that Bentzen had been taken ill and lingered until Jan. 2, when he died. According to a promise made to each other, Bjorvig slept near the body. The next day Bentzen was buried. A week later Wellman set out on a trip northward to Crown Prince Rudolph Land. On March 19 Wellman had an accident in which he strained the muscles of one of his legs. Three days later the breaking of the ice and an accident in which the instruments and some of the dogs were lost prevented further progress. This was in 81.45 north latitude. Wellman, however, located some islands lying in a northerly direction, and which were unknown before. Wellman was placed on a sledge and brought back to headquarters."

Mr. Baldwin declares that the expedition was successful in that it penetrated hitherto unknown regions in the southeast part of Wilczek Land, and discovered a new island to the northeastward of Wilczek Land in 64 degrees east latitude. This was named Graham-Bell Land. A thorough exploration of this land was made, the party going on the top of ice 900 feet high. Looking to the eastward from this point no other land could be seen, and it was discovered that this was the most eastern portion of Franz Josef Land.

Mr. Baldwin told of the arrival of the Norwegian sealer Capella from Greenland. Mr. Baldwin said that the Capella had a narrow escape from being crushed in the ice. The party embarked on the Capella July 27. On Aug. 11 the Italian expedition under Prince Luigi in the Stella Polare was met in latitude 80.20 in the British Channel. On this date there was open water as far as could be seen to the northward through the telescope. Mr. Baldwin said that Prince Luigi received them hospitably. The Capella reached Tromsoe Aug. 17, and Mr. Baldwin sailed thence for England.

A PAUPER HANGS HIMSELF.

Joseph Moore of Newark Commits Suicide in the Almshouse.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Joseph Moore of Newark, Wayne County, aged ninety-eight years, who for the past four years has been an inmate of the County Almshouse, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room last night. For some days Moore has threatened to take his own life, as he claimed he was only a burden on the world

Yesterday in some manner he secured a piece of manila rope and fastened one end on a hook in his room he placed a chair under it and seating himself on the chair adjusted the fatal noose. When all was ready he kicked out the chair, but owing to the sort distance to the floor he was obliged to double his feet in under him to complete the deed. His death was caused by slow strangulation. Coroner York was notified and cut the man down, deeming an inquest unnecessary.

MAZET COMMITTEE'S WORK

Prominent Witnesses Testify About the Ramapo Water Grab.

COLER SAYS CITY CAN BUILD

President Low on the Charter—Edward Lauterbach Insinuates as to the Ability of Counsel Moss.

The Mazet committee resumed yesterday its investigation into the methods of administering the government of New York City. It was expected that it would take up the subject of rapid transit, but Mr. Moss turned his attention to the Ramapo Company, and devoted four hours to the examination of witnesses as to the attempt to get the city to enter into a contract with the company to supply water for forty years. The witnesses examined were Controller Coler, Seth Low, Commissioner John L. Shea, Edward Lauterbach, Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Company, and J. James R. Croes, the engineer who made the examination of the Ramapo watershed for the Controller.

Controller Coler was the first witness. Counsel Moss explained to him that he would be questioned concerning the statements made by Maurice F. Holahan, President of the Board of Public Improvements, when on the stand a few days ago, to the effect that the Controller's opposition to the Ramapo deal was merely a bid for notoriety.

Mr. Coler waived the opportunity of denying the charge that he was merely bidding for notoriety, and said: "Mr. Shea and I went to see Mr. Holahan just before the contract was laid before the board. He produced the contract and started in with one of his stump speeches about the alarming need of water. I asked that he delay the matter for a while at least. He said: 'No, Sir; I am going to put it through to-day. I am not going to delay it a minute.'"

Mr. Coler said that he had not heard of the contract until a day or two before the meeting of the board, at which it was presented for approval. "Is the city able to build its own water plant?" asked Mr. Moss.

"I don't think there is any question about the ability of the city to provide its own water supply." He added that, with the exception of Mr. Birdsall, none of the city's engineers had been consulted about the scheme.

PRESIDENT LOW'S TESTIMONY.

President Low of Columbia University was asked about the purpose and scope of Section 471 of the Greater New York charter. He said that his attention was drawn to the Ramapo Water Company while he was at work on this part of the charter, and he saw that the city's interests were fully protected. He then explained the section, as he did in his interview published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Sunday. He did not think that the charter, in any section, gave the Water Commissioner the authority to make contracts without permision from the Board of Public Improvements, or through legislative enactment.

As to the Mayor being made a member of the Board of Public Improvements, Mr. Low said:

"It was the intention of the framers of the charter, as it was their expectation, that the Mayor would attend the meetings of the board, so that he might the better look after the interests of the city. I have no criticism to make, however, upon the failure of the Mayor to attend its sessions."

Mr. Mazet asked Mr. Low for his view as to a unicameral municipal Legislature.

"At the time of the drafting of the charter," said Mr. Low, "I was in favor of a single municipal legislative body. I am still in favor of a unicameral system; but I think it should be elected by a system of proportionate representation. Tammany Hall, in the last election, and it would have a majority in the Municipal Assembly, but the Republican vote was two-fifths of the total, and some way should be found by which this large minority might have a proportionate representation in that body."

Mr. Low expressed the opinion, in reply to a question by Committeeman Fallows, that the heads of the city departments should be appointed, instead of elected, as they should be in complete harmony with the rest of the administration, but suggested that the Mayor should have the power of removal at all times, and not for six months only.

Commissioner of Bridges Shea testified that he had requested the postponement of the consideration of the Ramapo contract, and it was deferred from Aug. 9 to Aug. 16. He said that he was in touch with Controller Coler when Mr. Holahan said he would not delay the matter, but would put it through at once.

Mr. Croes testified the leakage in the pipes in this city is very great, and is increasing every year. He said the consumption of water increases at the rate of 5 per centum faster than the increase of population. This increase is due, he said, to leaks. As to the contract of the Ramapo Company, he did not think it possible to carry it out within three years.

MR. LAUTERBACH ANGRY.

At the close of Mr. Croes's testimony Mr. Lauterbach rose and began to ask him some questions. "We should rather have you speak from the witness stand," said Mr. Moss.

"I am not addressing you," said Mr. Lauterbach, "but the Chairman."

Mr. Mazet upheld Mr. Moss, and Mr. Lauterbach was called to the chair, which he took with much apparent displeasure.

Mr. Lauterbach showed bad temper from beginning to end of his long examination, and he lost no opportunity to make insinuations as to the ability of Mr. Moss as a lawyer, and as to the powers of the tribunal. At every third or fourth question he would start into a violent declamation about the remarkable manner in which the investigation is being conducted, and the one-sidedness of the inquiry.

He repeated over and over again that he could not advise any of his clients to appear before such a tribunal, where the witness would have no privilege of cross-examination, and where statements could be made reflecting upon his character, which he would have no chance of refuting. Chairman Mazet generally essayed to check the torrent of eloquence, but frequently failed to do so.

When asked about the list of stockholders Mr. Lauterbach said that he had been instructed by the officers of the Ramapo Company not to offer it to the committee. The instructions to retain the list had been given, he said, at a conference at the bedside of Charles A. La Mont, in Montclair, N. J. There were present at the conference, he said, Judge Truax, Mr. Dutcher, Mr. Nugent, the engineer; Mr. Jenks, and Mr. La Mont. Mr. La Mont is ill.

After some parrying between Mr. Moss and Mr. Lauterbach, in the former's endeavor to ascertain what Mr. Lauterbach had advised his clients to do, Mr. Moss said: "You expressly said you would not take refuge behind the law, but would help the committee—"

"If your mind cannot grasp the discrimination, Mr. Moss—" began Mr. Lauterbach sarcastically.

"I am not here to grasp discriminations," said Mr. Moss.

THE ORIGINAL RAMAPO BILL.

Mr. Lauterbach testified that he had handed the original bill to incorporate the Ramapo Company to Assemblyman Nixon, who had introduced it at his request. Mr. Moss read a statement from Mr. Nixon to the effect that the original bill was harmless, but that the amendments introduced afterward made it dangerous, and he would not have introduced such a bill.

"If I had Mr. Nixon here," said Mr. Lauterbach, "I have no doubt he would withdraw any such statement, if he ever made it." He then said that the bill as introduced was "meaningless," and that the real essence of it was put in by the amendments, which he had had introduced by Assemblyman Cutler.

He said that when he was employed to draft such a bill he tried to have it cure all the ills that a corporation's flesh was heir to. He admitted that he knew that a representative of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt had gone to Albany to argue for the bill before the Governor, but that he had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Lauterbach at this point stopped to read a note that had been handed to him by his assistant. Mr. Moss protested against this, and said that the exchange of notes in this way was a breach of the proprieties, which no one understood better than Mr. Lauterbach.

Mr. Lauterbach tore up the note, muttering, "Shameful." Then, turning to the Chairman, he explained that it was a statement by his assistant that no such statement from Mr. Nixon had appeared in the hearing before the Attorney General, as Mr. Moss had said.

Mr. Moss asked if Mr. Lauterbach had not said in 1897 that he would rather see Tammany Hall elect a Mayor than to have a Mayor elected who was not identified with some political organization.

"I did," said Mr. Lauterbach, "and I repeat it." He asked for opportunity to make a statement of fifteen minutes, at the end of his testimony, in explanation of the view he had given expression to in 1897. It was passed over at the time, but the permission was granted later.

Mr. Moss asked if Mr. Lauterbach would not advise the Secretary and Treasurer, H. G. La Mont, to appear before the committee.

"No, Sir; I would not. My own experience on this stand is such that I would not advise any one to appear here except under subpoena. A witness is not protected, and such statements, for instance, as my statement about Tammany, are allowed to go unexplained, to the damage of the witness."

Mr. Lauterbach hastened to explain that he meant no reflection upon the committee, which is composed, he said, of men of the highest principles.

"The committee does not need any indorsement from you, Mr. Lauterbach, or any one else," said Mr. Mazet. "Mr. Moss, proceed with the examination."

STILL FAVORS THE CONTRACT.

Mr. Moss asked if Mr. Lauterbach still favored the contract with the Ramapo Company.

"Yes, Sir," replied Mr. Lauterbach. "And I wish to say that whether we get this contract or not, within five years the greater part of the electrical power used in this city will be furnished by the Ramapo Company. I am particularly interested in that end of the matter. As soon as this Ramapo bugaboo is out of the way, the people will recognize the necessity for more water and for an independent system."

At the close of his testimony Mr. Lauterbach received an opportunity to explain his pro-Tammany sentiments of 1897. He said that if the administration represents a political organization, as it presents, all the acts of the officials could be charged to the party, but if the administration were elected by undefined, individual bodies, all criticism would be directed to the individuals that composed the administration.

Tammany, he said, was justly responsible for the matters brought out in the present investigation. He favored a Republican nomination, even in the face of certain defeat, in preference to any union with undefined bodies of citizens.

"We may be defeated twice, but we should succeed the third time, and then we would hold the city permanently." He added that his utterance had been made to look worse than it was by the insinuation of counsel that he had looked to Tammany to help through the Ramapo scheme. He had no such intention.

Mr. Moss asked Mr. Lauterbach again to have the Secretary of the Ramapo Company appear before the committee, saying it would be best for the company itself to clear up all the matter fully.

"I receive your advice," said Mr. Lauterbach, "gladly, and even with delight, and it shall receive the full consideration its maturity and wisdom deserve." [Laughter.]

President Silas B. Dutcher was again called, but would give no testimony in connection with the stockholders or the affairs of the company. He said he did not know where the Secretary was or where the stockbook or options or anything belonging to the company are kept. The engineer and the Secretary would have to be called to get at that information, and he would not tell how to get at them.

The committee will meet again this morning.

RAIN ANSWERED THE PRAYER.

Special to The New York Times.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The inhabitants of the town of Attica were of the opinion that the days of miracles were numbered, but they have changed their minds after what happened last night.

Attica, alike all of the towns in Western New York, has suffered greatly from want of rain, and the wells and cisterns were dry, while the crops suffered.

Last night the Rev. John Wickes, pastor of the Presbyterian church, called a special prayer meeting, and, after assembling his congregation, offered an urgent prayer for rain. This prayer was taken up by a number of others, and all were very much in earnest. The meeting was dismissed at 9 o'clock, and as the congregation filed out they were greeted by a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a clap of thunder, and a heavy downpour of rain.

As there was not a cloud in the sky when they assembled none was expecting rain, and shelter was sought in the church. Pastor Wickes then proposed a thanksgiving service, which was acted upon, the congregation remaining in the church until the fury of the storm had abated.

Dreyfus, Toujours Dreyfus.

From London Truth.

The following letter has been addressed to me:

Travellers' Club.

Sir: Ever since I can remember I have read The Morning Post for the news, and The Times for its fashionable intelligence. For several years now, however, The Morning Post and The Times have filled their columns with facts and fictions connected with the Dreyfus case, and I am, therefore, entirely out of touch with home and foreign politics, and with the latest movements of the would-be aristocracy of the moment. As the daily papers no longer fulfill their allotted functions, might I suggest to the proprietor of Truth to issue a Daily Truth, for I am anxious to learn what has become of the "Eastern Question," which a year or two ago—before the Dreyfus case monopolized public attention—threatened to engulf Europe in a frightful war. Also, it would be interesting to hear what fresh developments have occurred in the "Chinese Question," which, during a Dreyfus interlude, became so acute. I imagine that the Chartered Company has paid the million-odd pounds which was demanded of it by the Transvaal Government as an indemnity for the deaths and damage caused by the Jameson raid; but the pressure of the Dreyfus case on the columns of the newspapers has apparently rendered it impossible to include on that matter, so as yet I have no the information I require. It is now several years ago since the public were assured that Rhodesia was a veritable prize, rich in arable lands and pasturage overlaying a solid bed of gold and of other minerals. As I have invested, on the faith of these assurances, a small sum in Rhodesia, I should like to learn how far these prospects have been fulfilled; but unfortunately the pressure of the Dreyfus case has apparently compelled the editors of the daily papers to omit all information with regard to this from their columns.

* * * * *

The late Gen. Burgoyne occasionally told this story: "At a great dinner party in India the sun was so powerful that on a blind being moved accidentally for a few seconds the rays lighted upon the hostess and reduced her to ashes. Her husband having noticed the catastrophe called to a servant and directed him to sweep up his mistress and bring another bottle of claret."

In humble imitation of that Indian host, I exclaim: "Sweep up the Dreyfus case, and give us some news."

The Date Set.

"Miss Tommy, which month would you rather be married in, June or September?" asked young Mr. Frisbie.

"Mr. Frisbie, the answer to that question depends entirely on the time of the year when it is asked."

"How so?"

"If I were asked it in April or May, for example, I should reply that I preferred to be married in June, but if I were asked it in July or August, I should unhesitatingly declare in favor of September."

"Then let's be married in September."

"Well, it seems a little sudden, Mr. Frisbie, but I know no reason why we should wait."—Harper's Bazar.

W. & J. Sloane

Our Autumn assortment of the splendid wearing

BIGELOW BRUSSELS AND WILTON CARPETINGS

Is exceptionally attractive and complete. These Carpets, which are carefully made under our personal supervision, are rich in design and color and are especially adapted for decorative purposes.

We are sole agents for Greater New York for these sterling goods.

Broadway & 19th Street.

SHAMROCK TESTED AGAIN

Sailed 24 5-8 Nautical Miles in 3 Hours 4 Minutes 15 Seconds.

OVER A TRIANGULAR COURSE

Cup Challenger, When Tried on Various Points of the Wind, Showed to Excellent Advantage.

With but eight working days left before the Shamrock is floated in dry dock at Erie Basin, Sir Thomas Lipton and his assistants gave the cup hunter a thorough test yesterday, and will repeat it each succeeding day when weather conditions favor a trial. The yacht was sailed over a triangular course for the first time, and, although she failed to impress the many spectators as to her ability to hold the Columbia under the weather conditions that prevailed, she certainly appeared fully as formidable as in any of her former trials, except, perhaps those of the first two days, when her magnificent showing in heavy weather was noted in THE TIMES.

She sailed a total distance of 24⅝ nautical miles, and covered the distance in 3 hours 4 minutes and 15 seconds. The first leg was practically a close reach of 10 knots, the second a broad reach, with balloon canvas set, of 10½ knots, and the final stretch a close reach of 4¼ nautical miles in 23 minutes and 15 seconds.

The Shamrock, in tow of the Lawrence, began the journey toward the open sea at 10 o'clock.

A pull was given to the jib sheet and the yacht stood off and on until the launch was lowered from the Erin and Messrs. Fife, Pirrie, Connell, and Ratsey were put on board the racer. Sir Thomas announced from the bridge of the Erin that the Shamrock would be sent over a triangular course, the first leg ten miles south, southeast. At 11:30 the tug Lawrence was started to log the course and take up her position as a mark boat at the first turn. At the same time the preliminary signal, four short whistles from the Erin, sounded across the water. At 11:40 the siren shrieked again, announcing the start, and thirty seconds later the yacht crossed the imaginary line on the starboard tack. She held on until 11:45:10, when Capt. Hogarth, who was at the tiller, shoved the long stick hard down, and the Shamrock came about smartly with her boom to starboard. The wind, which at the start was blowing at about seven knots, softened and was scarcely more than five knots when the Highland Light bore abeam. The two upper pockets on the leach of the mainsail were fitted with battens for the first time since the sail has been stretched, and she slipped over the long swell that came rolling in from the sea in beautiful style, although with no remarkable speed.

The Atlas Line steamship Alleghany passed the Shamrock, and her passengers saluted the Irish racer, while her siren sang a weird song of welcome which was answered from the Erin. Both ensigns were dipped. Shortly before 1 o'clock two men were sent aloft to cut the lashings on the sprit and club of the topsail, and at 12:50 it was sent down on deck. It was replaced by a larger one, the operation consuming only twelve minutes, a wonderfully quick piece of work, even for sailors as smart as man a cup challenger. The Shamrock made a short leg on the starboard tack in order to weather the outer mark boat, which was riding nine and three-quarter knots south by east from the Scotland Lightship. An immense balloon club topsail replaced the baby that was lowered as the yacht eased away sheets around the mark boat at 1:18:30. At 2 o'clock a staysail was run up and the mainsail and balloon jib topsail trimmed in a couple of feet, the wind having hauled more easterly.

When within half a mile of the Sandy Hook Lightship the Shamrock's balloon jib topsail was lowered. She jibed around the old red hulk at 2:22:10 and broke out a jib and a large jib topsail for the close reach to the finish line, which she crossed at 2:44:15. The yacht's head sails were quickly lowered, and she was taken in tow by the Lawrence, which towed her into the mooring buoy in the horseshoe.

The Shamrock will make another trial

VANDERBILT'S SUCCESSORS

William Rockefeller Made a Director in New York Central.

HARLEM RAILROAD PRESIDENCY

W. K. Vanderbilt Succeeds His Brother in This Position—Young Cornelius Not Mentioned for a Place.

William Rockefeller was elected a Director of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad yesterday to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Cornelius Vanderbilt. Inasmuch as Mr. Rockefeller is one of the largest stockholders—if not the largest stockholder—of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, his election to the New York Central Directory is regarded as evidence that these two railroad interests are now in more complete harmony than they have been for several years past.

The meeting of the New York Central Board was attended by William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, H. McK. Twombly, S. R. Callaway, Charles C. Clarke, H. J. Hayden, Samuel D. Babcock, and George S. Bowdoin. Senator Depew, as Chairman of all of the Vanderbilt boards, presided. Besides filling the vacancy caused by Cornelius Vanderbilt's death, this board declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1 per cent. on New York Central stock, payable Oct. 16, and adopted a resolution providing that hereafter the stock books shall not be closed for the payment of dividends, as has been the custom for many years.

Following the meeting of the New York Central Directors there was a meeting of Railroad, at which William K. Vanderbilt was chosen President of the road in place of his dead brother, Cornelius, and H. McK. Twombly was elected a Director to succeed Cornelius Vanderbilt. The new post of Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer of the Harlem Road was created, and Warren S. Crane was placed therein. Mr. Crane has been in the employ of the Harlem Road for several years.

The failure to place young Cornelius Vanderbilt in the Directorates of the New York Central and the Harlem Roads, in place of his father, was commented upon by persons familiar with the old time Vanderbilt policy of succession. There was a belief that if the present Cornelius was to succeed his father in the possession and management of the bulk of the vast estate held by that branch of the family, he would be given a place in the Boards of Directory, even if in consequence of his youth and inexperience he was not intrusted with official responsibility. The action taken yesterday, however, was indicative of the assumption by William K. Vanderbilt of general control of all of the Vanderbilt railroad interests. There is good ground for the assertion that this policy was favored and provided for by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

The entry of William Rockefeller into the New York Central Directory has a deeper significance than appears on the surface. This fact, taken in connection with the retirement from the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Presidency of Charles P. Clark, who in recent years has refused to be dominated by the Vanderbilt influence, means the elimination of antagonism between the New York Central and the New Haven and Hartford interests. It apparently disposes of the recent rumors that the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad were about to form a coalition to counteract the effect of the acquisition of the Boston and Albany Road by the New York Central. The present situation, furthermore, is corroborative of the statements made by THE NEW YORK TIMES, that events were so shaping that the influences controlling the New York Central would dominate not only in New England railroad affairs, but in the policy and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad system as well.

The successorship to Charles P. Clark as President of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is scarcely a matter of doubt according to persons who are in a position to know what is likely to be done. Senator Chauncey M. Depew, who is a Director of the New Haven and Hartford Road, when asked yesterday who was likely to succeed President Clark replied in a matter of fact way: "Why, I suppose it will be the present Vice President, John M. Hall."

A person who may properly be described as a "New York Central insider," intimated yesterday that final action on the lease of the Boston and Albany by the New York Central, which was to have been taken at special meetings of the stockholders of the respective corporations, called for Sept. 27, would be deferred for a month or so. When the actual ownership of the Boston and Albany stock is disclosed it will be found that some important changes have occurred within the past few months. New York Central interests, it is averred, will be found to own or control a large majority of the Boston and Albany shares.

Opposition to the ratification of the published terms of the lease of the Boston and Albany to the New York Central is being stoutly waged by certain New England stockholders of the Boston and Albany. This opposition is, in fact, assuming the form of a political issue in Massachusetts.

ALFRED VANDERBILT COMING.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's Second Son Has Abandoned His Trip Around the World—The Will Unopened.

Word was received in this city yesterday that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, the second son—now living—of Cornelius Vanderbilt, who is in Japan, has abandoned his trip around the world and is on his way back to New York by the most expeditious route. The public disclosure of the contents of the Vanderbilt will awaits his return.

Young Cornelius Vanderbilt came to this city from Newport to confer with his mother. The custodians of the Vanderbilt family secrets maintained their sphinxlike policy regarding the significance of this visit.

Although there is good reason to believe that Cornelius Vanderbilt made provision in his will for many of the institutions and individuals heretofore dependent on his bounty, a number of aged persons on Staten Island who have for years been supported by the late Cornelius Vanderbilt are anxious to know whether the allowance is to be continued. These anxious persons are either distant relatives of the Vanderbilt family or poor widows, and most of them are in the neighborhood of eighty years of age. A dispatch from New Dorp says: "It has been the custom of old Mr. Wardell, who was a clerk for Commodore Vanderbilt, and who has since been in the employ of the family, to visit quarterly those who received financial aid from Mr. Vanderbilt and pay them their respective allowances. It is not known whether Mr. Vanderbilt made any provision to continue these charities after his death. If the allowances to these persons mentioned are cut off they will be without any means of support."

Until the will of Cornelius Vanderbilt is filed for probate no person outside of the immediate family and the lawyers is likely to know what its provisions are. A close friend of the family is authority for the assurance that no worthy dependent of Cornelius Vanderbilt will be allowed to suffer. "Mr. Vanderbilt was too careful and methodical a man," said this authority, "to forget any person whom he knew was wholly dependent upon his charity."

Victory for Oleomargarine Men.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.—An opinion handed down by the Supreme Court to-night holds that it is not in violation of the Michigan statutes to color oleomargarine with a perfectly harmless substance. The case was brought into court by State Dairy and Food Commissioner Grosvenor, who contended that the act entitled "An act entitled to prevent adulteration fraud, and deception in the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine" was broad enough to prevent coloring. The court's decision is a great victory for oleomargarine manufacturers.

Vice President Hobart at Home.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 19.—Vice President Garret A. Hobart arrived home this afternoon, reaching Carroll Hall, his home, at 5 o'clock. He was slightly fatigued, but none the worse for his trip. He will rest a few days, and then take up business affairs at his office until time to go to Washington. He was accompanied on the homeward trip by Mrs. Hobart, his son, Dr. Newton, and his private secretary.

AMERICAN MUNICIPALITIES.

League Holds Its Third Annual Meeting at Syracuse—Mayor Jones on Patriotism.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The third annual convention of the League of American Municipalities opened here this morning at 11 o'clock at the Alhambra. Four hundred delegates were in attendance, and 400 more will arrive during the day. Mayor McGuire of Syracuse made the address of welcome to the city. Gov. Roosevelt, who was to have delivered the address of welcome to the State, telegraphed this morning that he could not be present. Former Mayor Samuel L. Black of Columbus, Ohio, President of the League, responded to the address of welcome. In his annual address President Black said:

"We are not here to lose ourselves in abstruse and abstract speculations. Our purpose is a sternly practical one. We deal with human life, we seek to prolong it, to suffer it to run its natural course unchecked and unhampered by disease. We aim to work this out by disposing of such severely practical questions as garbage disposal, water supply, civil service reform, saloon regulations, and similar measures.

"Since the last meeting of this league our people have been called upon to undertake, or at least to regulate, the government of cities in new countries, and in Havana, Santiago, Manila, and other cities of the East and West Indies our vigorous soldiers and administrators are enforcing the first principles of our municipal systems—cleanliness and order."

The convention adjourned soon after noon and reconvened at 2 o'clock. President Black made a change in the programme and introduced Mayor Jones of Toledo, who was to speak to-morrow, but who is compelled to leave to-night for Ohio to continue his campaign for the Governorship. All of the delegates were in their places when Mayor Jones began his address on "The New Patriotism; a Golden Rule Government." He said in part:

"As it stands to-day, it is simple candor to say the word patriotism is to most people a meaningless jingle, the one conception they have of the thing being associated with red fire, bunting, flags, firecrackers, and Fourth of July. The new patriotism, however, is the old patriotism. The flag, the Stars and Stripes, still represents the love of millions, but we have been so busy in the chase after wealth that any just conception of patriotism is well nigh lost in the hurly-burly of the scramble.

"We have reached the point where we are discovering that wild-beast ethics are not good enough upon which to base a permanent and enduring republic. The ethics of the wild beast, the survival of the strongest, shrewdest, and the meanest have been the inspiration of our materialistic lives during the last quarter of a century.

"This fact in our natural history has brought us to-day face to face with the inevitable result. We have a Nation in which a few are wealthy, a few are in what must be called comfortable circumstances, vast numbers are propertyless, and millions are in pauperism and crime. Certainly, no reasonable person will contend that this is the goal that we have been struggling for; that the inequalities that characterize our rich and poor represent the ideas that the founders of this Republic saw when they wrote that 'All men are created equal,' and the new patriotism is the love of the millions that is already planning for and opening the way to better things, to a condition of life under this Government, when every child born in it will have equal opportunity with every other child to live the best possible kind of life that he or she can live.

"The steps most likely to contribute to bringing about the better days and better times, for which we all long, are to my mind those things that will unify the people, that will serve to weld them together into one common mass, those things that will help them to understand the oneness, or solidarity of society, and the things that are the greatest hindrance to this sort of development are all those agencies that serve to separate the people into fragments, that keep alive the fires of hatred in their bosoms, and tend to make them hate rather than to love each other. All the agencies are the enemies of progress and liberty, and stand directly athwart the path of freedom. Chief among them and the one agency above all others that no patriot should seek to overcome in the municipality, the State, and the Nation, is partisan politics."

Following Mayor Jones, the Secretary and Treasurer made their annual reports, after which the question box was opened for the receipt of queries on subjects pertaining to municipal government.

The remainder of the afternoon session was given up to papers and discussions on the "Collection and Disposal of Garbage." J. J. Williams, Mayor of Memphis, Tenn.; H. J. Gouden of New York, and Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of Washington, D. C., read papers. This evening a reception was given by Mayor McGuire, the Town Council, and Citizens' Committee of one hundred to the visiting delegates at the Yates Hotel.

It is expected that to-morrow's session will result in lively debates on the question of municipal ownership of public industries.

COL. JAMES M. HEISKELL DYING.

Was a Prominent Member of the Southern Society—Sketch of His Career.

Col. James Monroe Heiskell, a great-grandson of President James Monroe, is dying of dropsy of the heart at his residence, 40 West Ninety-third Street. His illness is due to an odd accident which occurred several years ago in this city. In putting the gas out in his bedroom Col. Heiskell turned the jet partly on again after extinguishing the flame. Enough gas escaped to render him unconscious, and he was found almost asphyxiated about 3 A. M. the following morning. He never has been thoroughly well since then.

Col. Heiskell was born in Washington about fifty-five years ago, and was attending West Point Military Academy at the outbreak of the civil war. He resigned from the academy to become a private in the ranks of a Virginia regiment. He finally became Colonel of the Thirty-seventh Virginia Cavalry. Later he resigned this position to join the ranks of "Mosby's Partisans" as a private. In 1883 Col. Heiskell was a candidate for Mayor of Baltimore, but was defeated. Mayor William Pinkney Whyte appointed him Fire Marshal of Baltimore, after filling which office he came to New York, and at the time he was taken sick he was engaged in the manufacture and sale of a fire extinguisher, with an office at 22 Liberty Street. Col. Heiskell was a member of the Southern Society of New York, and has always been a favorite with the Southerners here.

TRIED TO WRECK A TRAIN.

Steel Rails Across Ties Near Helena, Mon., Seen Just in Time.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 19.—Train wreckers who sought to ditch a through passenger train and probably cause heavy loss of life on the Great Northern Railway five miles from Helena were frustrated in their designs by the watchfulness of a freight engineer.

This morning the engineer of a northbound freight train, near a spot known to railroad men as Iron Siding, found steel rails across the ties and angle bars fastened to the track in such a manner as to wreck any engine that struck them. The obstruction was removed, and the proper officials notified. Had the train been southbound it would probably have been wrecked.

Yesterday afternoon it appears that an extra crew working on a gravel train in the locality demanded higher pay and were refused. It is believed that some of the men, angered at the refusal of the company to accede to their demands, sought revenge. Confidence is expressed by the authorities that the authors of the crime will be apprehended and brought to justice.

The report was current at first to-day that the work was that of hobos who had been put off the passenger train last night, but it appears upon investigation that no one was put off. Many believe the work was that of train robbers, although the officials are indisposed to accept this theory.

The Great Northern has offered $1,000 reward for the arrest of the criminals.

Young Duryea May Recover.

Walter A. Duryea, the son of the millionaire starch manufacturer of Glen Cove, L. I., who submitted to an operation at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday afternoon whereby portions of two broken vertebrae of the spinal column were removed and the spinal cord relieved of pressure, rested easily all day yesterday. Dr. Creevey of Roosevelt Hospital, in speaking of the case, said: "The operation thus far can be pronounced a success. In cases of this nature it is impossible to tell so soon after the operation what the result will be. The young man may recover, and perhaps may have control of many of the muscles, but I think it doubtful whether he will ever regain complete control of all his muscles."

WESTCHESTER'S GAY FAIR

Horse Racing, with Lively Betting, One of the Attractions.

FOUR HORSES FALL IN A RACE

Mammoth Hogs, Gigantic Pumpkins, Squashes, and Cabbages Excite the Wonder of City Visitors.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The annual fair of the Society of Agriculture and Horticulture of Westchester County, which opened yesterday and will continue until the end of the week, has been held fourteen times, but, despite the experience taught by former shows, the vice of unpreparedness has not been overcome, so that even now the fair is only just issuing from the initial chaotic stage. In connection with the fair, and as a substitute for the usual horse show, which had to be abandoned, owing to the absence in the Philippines of Col. Leonard, one of the managers, are a series of trotting and running races, which will be held daily and which began to-day, when there were three events, two trotting and one running.

These races are supposed to be merely an incidental feature, but to-day they excited a good deal more interest than the displays of live stock, still life, &c., especially as betting was openly and freely indulged in. The running race brought out five horses. One of these fell, two others stumbled over the prostrate animal, and another slipped up while running around the course. A rider named John Trott was severely injured, and was removed to a hospital. Only one horse finished the distance—five-eighths of a mile.

From the point of view of the number and attractiveness of its exhibits, the fair is pronounced a great success. James Hopkins of North Castle, President of the society, and other officials declare that the display of fruit and vegetables is the largest and finest ever seen at the fair. In this section the mammoth varieties naturally predominate, and they come from various counties. The inevitable mammoth pumpkin is there, of course, and equally of course monopolizes the chief share of public attention. It weighs 125 pounds, and its happy possessor is Albert Sweet of Glens Falls, Warren County, in which county everything in agricultural apparently is on a big scale, for thence also come the "mammoth" Chili squash, the weight of which is 100 pounds; the "mammoth" whale squash, which balances the scale at forty pounds, and the "mammoth" Salzer cabbage, which entered the lists at twenty-five pounds. These also belong to Mr. Sweet, who, be it noted, is himself very short of stature. Mr. Sweet observed deprecatingly that the twenty-five-pound cabbage was a very middling-sized vegetable.

"Salzer cabbages," he said, "often grow to 123 pounds!"

Potatoes, beets, carrots, turnips, onions, beans, and every other kind of vegetable are to be seen in all varieties and all sizes. In the fruit division some twenty-ounce apples furnish the element of abnormal size, and indeed the delectable fruit upon which the blame of all human ills is laid makes up by far the most extensive exhibit, but there is a collection of juicy pears and luscious grapes.

In the live stock section are some remarkably fine cows and oxen, and among the porkers a couple of specimens that gladden the hearts of connoisseurs who examine them, and astonish the know-nothing town-bred visitors who behold them. There are a two-year-old Jersey red hog weighing 880 pounds, and a yearling Chester white sow which comes a good second with 850 pounds and does not appear to be inconvenienced in the slightest by her avoirdupois.

There is an interesting and noisy collection of poultry, and in this section is also a cat show. The felines are mostly of the common or garden variety. The flower exhibit is tastefully arranged, and the needlework section is attractive.

To-day was children's day at the fair. Several hundred youngsters appeared, whole schools coming. These seemed to find most amusement in the side shows, which on a small scale duplicated the Bowery at Coney Island. Thus the children were edified by the contemplation, among other things, of a crude picture hung outside one of the shows supposed to contain a "Wild Philippine family."

A picture outside another show represented a Cuban prisoner having his eyes burned out by a Spanish soldier. A little further on this degrading spectacle was witnessed: A live negro boy's head thrust through an aperture in a filthy sheet stretched upon a couple of uprights, formed a dodging target for rotten eggs. The visitors to the fair were invited to pay 5 cents for the privilege (?) of shying five eggs, and the inducement of a "good cigar" was offered to the person who smashed an egg on the hapless negro's cranium. A wild West snake charmer was on hand, and needless to say the gypsy and other fortune tellers were out in force.

On Saturday a baby show will be held, in which, it is understood, from 50 to 100 little ones will compete for substantial prizes.

GOV. ROOSEVELT AT RIVERHEAD.

Greeted by Rough Riders and Rode a Horse to the Fair.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Sept. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt was the chief attraction at the Suffolk County Fair this afternoon. When he arrived at the depot in President Baldwin's private car he was greeted by 1,500 persons. The train bearing the Governor left Oyster Bay at 10 o'clock, and reached Riverhead at 11:45. With the Governor were several officials of the Long Island Railroad. He was met by the Directors of the Suffolk County Agricultural Society.

Drawn up in line were the Suffolk County Rough Riders, an organization of horsemen organized recently. They were dressed in the regulation uniform of the Rough Riders. Col. M. C. Lewis was in command.

The committee offered the Governor his choice of riding in a carriage or mounting a horse. He chose the latter, and a mustang such as he rode in the army, fully equipped with a Colonel's outfit, was led forward. The Governor then mounted, and, escorted by the Rough Riders, started for the fair grounds. In the afternoon Gov. Roosevelt addressed 4,000 persons who were packed in and around the grand stand. He said the cattle exhibit had interested him greatly, because he had been in the cow business himself. He said that when he first went out West he had 10,000 head of cattle, but had to take condensed milk for breakfast. He then spoke at length upon the necessity of selecting good men to fill public office. The Grand Army men had turned out in force, and to them the Governor paid a tribute. The Governor left Riverhead shortly after 3 o'clock.

Andrew Watson Ludlow Dead.

Andrew Watson Ludlow, general Eastern Manager of the Moneyweight Scale Company, who lived in East Orange, N. J., died at Chicago yesterday, after an illness of a few days, at the residence of his father-in-law, William M. Ford. He went there on Thursday on business for his firm, and became ill with a fever the following day. His condition rapidly became worse, and he expired suddenly yesterday afternoon. He was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1862, and early developed a great aptitude for business. His devotion to his work was remarkable, and to his love for labor and his zeal is due his premature breaking down. He was a son of George W. Ludlow, formerly of Chicago, but now of Los Angeles, and a nephew of the Rev. James Ludlow, author of "The Janissaries." He married Miss Anna Ford of Chicago, and the widow and a ten-year-old daughter survive him. The funeral will take place in Chicago on Thursday, his uncle conducting the ceremony.

Epidemic Controlled in Havana.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Surgeon Gen. Sternberg has received a dispatch from Havana saying that the yellow fever outbreak is fully under control. The number of cases in all the hospitals in Havana is nine soldiers and eleven civilians. There have been no new cases at Cabanas Garrison since the 9th.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.
The Kind You Have Always Bought

AID FOR CANCER HOME.

List of Contributions to Rose Hawthorne Lathrop's Institution.

St. Rose's Free Home for Incurable Cancer, at 426 Cherry Street, which is in charge of Rose Hawthorne Lathrop, acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions:

Mrs. Amelia A. Fassit, $25; John E. Pidgeon, $1; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Miss L. Reynolds, $2.50; Miss Helen Weston, $16; Miss Bertha L. Leighton, $5; J. Warren Greene, $25; Anon., $15; Mrs. Kimball, $1; Miss Catherine Mallen, $5; Miss E. Maude Woodman, $2; Miss M. T. Carpenter, $22.50; Miss Marshall, $5; Miss Alice Boehme, $1; Mrs. Mina L. Murphy, $10; Mrs. M. A. Rohda, $8; A Friend, $1; Mrs. Alice A. Stearns, $25; Faith Cure, $10; Samuel A. Luska, $5; Anon., $1; Edward Sallinger, $5; Mrs. Luberger, $10; H. J. Hayden, $25; Mrs. M. E. Miller, $2; F. Harper, $25; Christian Herald readers, $2; Mrs. E. J. Spaulding, $5; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Harter, $50; Mrs. W. F. Jones, $60; J. M. A., $5; W. J. Field, $10; B. L. Taylor, $25; Mrs. A. L. Henderson, $15; F. Chandler, $5; Mrs. K. D. Frame, $1; Mrs. W. H. Holmes, $25; G. H. Kimball, $5; George D. Peatt, $5.

Mrs. Harriet Condit, 50 cents; N. Witherell, $50 William A. Reade, $50; Mrs. Elizabeth B. Williams, $25; Mrs. D. L. Kenyon, $5; George M. Savage, $5; the Rev. M. K. Merns, $5; George B. Forrester, $15; Mrs. Louis M. Frank, $10; Sol S. Japha, $5; T. J. Atkinson, $5; Mrs. Joel T. Simpson, $25; Mrs. C. A. Rudderow, $5; Mrs. S. B. Corey, $5; David C. Townsend, $10; the Hon. Charles P. Daly, $25; J. Warren Greene, $25; Mrs. J. Hazard, $5; Mrs. A. H. Southerland, $5; Mrs. M. E. Devine, $2; Mrs. Carrie M. Bettys, $1; John O'Connor, $1; "A New York Lady," $5; "A Catholic," $5; Mrs. P. Bindewald, $5; Mme. de Luzzara-Verdi, $20; C. C. C., "Old Shoes," $150; Mrs. W. Augustus Roebling, $25; Mrs. Ida Starin, $10; Mrs. M. K. Benetey, $10; Mrs. Agnes Manning, $1; F. Harper, $20; Mrs. M. R. Greenleaf, $5; Mrs. E. Carll, $2; Mrs. Josephine E. Carpenter, $50; M. H. Douglass, $1; Mrs. Alice B. Williams $10; Miss I. L. Hill, $4; Mrs. Charlotte Goode, $2; Mrs. Arthur Meeker, $10; S. Florence, Massachusetts, $10; Mrs. Culver, 15 cents; D. M. Riordan, $25; Mrs. Alfred Walker, $2.

Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Miss Annie E. Deignan, $10; Leonard M. Breen, $25; Miss Grace Adele Pierce, $8.40; R. H. Lathrop, $42.65; the Rev. Robert Barbour, $5; Ladies, calling, 50 cents; Mrs. Fannie M. Jerome, $5; Mrs. Kate McCrea, $10; the Rev. Arthur Wynne Shaw, $7.60; Mrs. Sarah M. Phipps, $25; Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox, $10; A Friend, $2; Christian Herald Readers, $1; Miss Burke, 50 cents; David C. Townsend, $5; Miss Elizabeth Harper, $10; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. M. T. Hochstrasser, $20; Miss E. Beer, $3; Mrs. M. R. Greenleaf, $5; Miss Anne Shaw, $10; Miss Caroline Willis, $5; Mrs. F. A. Moulton, $25; Mr. Gallen, $2. Total, $1,466.30.

BREWERS' CONVENTION CLOSES.

Will Be Held Next Year at Buffalo—Oratory at Annual Banquet.

The eleventh annual convention of the Master Brewers was continued yesterday in Terrace Garden. It was decided to hold the next convention in Buffalo, N. Y., September, 1900. Henry J. Hack of New York was elected one of the Trustees of the association. Dr. Max Wellerstein of this city read a paper to the convention on the use of liquid air in the manufacture of beer. He said that one gallon of air will cool as much beer as eighty-five pounds of ice. A gallon of air, he said, can be made for one cent.

In the evening the brewers held their annual love feast. Covers were set for over 500, and there was not a vacant chair to be found at the long rows of tables in the large dining room. In the absence of President Randolph Guggenheimer of the Municipal Council, Congressman Sulzer responded to the toast "Greater New York." President Wurster told of the progress and aims of the United States Master Brewers' Association under his leadership. "The Brewing Industry" was discussed by Louis B. Schramm. Ex-Controller Fitch spoke to the toast "Our Guests," and "The Press" and "The Ladies" were the subjects of Carl Hauser and W. F. Heintz.

BISHOP TRAMPS INCOGNITO.

Very Rev. Leighton Coleman Walks Alone in Virginia Wilds.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 19.—Bishop Leighton Coleman of the Episcopal Diocese of Delaware returned to-day from his annual pedestrian tour in Virginia.

The Bishop tramped incognito, clad in heavy dark clothes, with big shoes, soft hat, wearing a linen "duster," and carrying a cane. He journeyed about 220 miles, or an average of 22 miles a day. His highest record was 32 miles in one day. The Bishop toured through the Blue Ridge Mountains, sleeping in taverns, farmhouses, and hotels.

He did not tramp on Sunday, neither did he attend church, as that would have aroused suspicion, but on Sunday he retired to a wood in the mountains, and, erecting a rude altar, said the Episcopal service.

The Bishop has been making these tours for about forty years, and on this trip he was recognized for the first time. As he was walking by a station in Virginia a little girl ran up to him and shouted "Hello, Bishop." He paid no attention to her, but remembered that she was in a congregation that he had addressed during the Summer.

Bishop Coleman learned from a mountaineer a cure for fits. The mountaineer confided to the Bishop that his son had been troubled with fits and he cured him by placing the boy's head against a tree and driving a nail in the tree just above the boy's head. Bishop Coleman has altogether tramped 8,000 miles in these tours.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.		P. M.	
Sun rises	5:40	Sun sets	6:01
Moon rises	6:21		

High Water This Day.

A. M.		A. M.		A. M.	
S. Hook	7:50	Gov. Isl'd	8:16	H. Gate	10:12
P. M.		P. M.		P. M.	
S. Hook	8:14	Gov. Isl'd	8:39	H. Gate	10:35

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 20.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alamo, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Athos, Colon	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Capri, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
City of Washington, Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Coleridge, Pernambuco, &c.	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Homer, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kensington, Antwerp	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Oceanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	1:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
	*2:30 P. M.	
Parana, La Plata	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pretoria, St. Croix, &c.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
San Augustin, Havana		4:00 P. M.
St. Louis, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
	*9:00 A. M.	
Yucatan, Havana and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Bremen, Bremen		10:00 A. M.
Chalmette, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Cienfuegos, Santiago, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Fuerst Bismarck, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Prins Willem III., Port au Prince &c.	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Roman Prince, Rio de Janeiro, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Tartar Prince, Azores &c.	6:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Usk, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
U. S. transport —, San Juan, &c.	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Colorado, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
Comanche, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Themis, Cape Gracias, &c	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Allegheny, Fortune Island, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Alps, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Furnessia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bretagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Lucania, Queenstown and Liverpool	5:30 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Mexico, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Silvia, Newfoundland	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Spaarndam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Trinidad, Bermuda	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Uller, St. Kitts, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 24 inclusive for dispatch per steamship Coptic. Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 25 inclusive for dispatch by ship Tropic Bird. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Sept. 29 inclusive, or on day of arrival of steamship Campania, due at New York Sept. 29, for dispatch per steamship Mariposa.

†Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Postmaster Van Cott announces that the mails from China, Japan, and Hawaii of the following dates: Hongkong, Aug. 22; Shanghai, Aug. 26; Yokohama, Sept. 2, and Honolulu, Sept. 11, which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Coptic, are due to arrive in New York on the morning of Saturday, Sept. 23.

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

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We rent new high-grade Upright Cabinet or Concert Grand Pianos of our own manufacture, containing practice attachment and all modern improvements.

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Look for the name STERLING.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) SEPT. 20.

Aller, Gibraltar, Sept. 11.
Alps, Santa Martha, Sept. 13.
Chesapeake, London, Aug. 30.
Cynthiana, Stettin, Aug. 30.
Hataso, Hamburg, Sept. 5.
Hudson, New Orleans, Sept. 13.
Inchmore, Gibraltar, Sept. 4.
Majestic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.
Trinidad, Bermuda, Sept. 18.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

Aurania, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, Sept. 18.
Jersey City, Swansea, Sept. 7.
Oldenburg, Bremen, Sept. 10.
Patricia, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Saale, Bremen, Sept. 12.
William Storrs, Gibraltar, Sept. 7.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.

Alianca Colon, Sept. 15.
Buffalo, Hull, Sept. 10.
Cuffe, Liverpool, Sept. 12.
Hevelius, St. Lucia, Sept. 15.
Indrapura, Gibraltar, Sept. 8.
Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen, Sept. 13.
Mae, San Juan, Sept. 16.
Norge, Copenhagen, Sept. 6.

SATURDAY, SEPT 23.

American, London, Sept. 11.
Etruria, Liverpool, Sept. 16.
Europe, London, Sept. 11.
Hanover, Hamburg, Sept. 15.
La Touraine, Havre, Sept. 16.
St. Paul, Southampton, Sept. 16.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 24.

Comal, Galveston, Sept. 17.
Hyantlis, Liverpool, Sept. 10.
Knight Bachelor, Hamburg, Sept. 10.
Montezuma, Greenock, Sept. 12.
Phoenicia, Hamburg, Sept. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 14.

MONDAY, SEPT. 25.

Bovic, Liverpool, Sept. 15.
Montauk, Dunkirk, Sept. 11.
Orcadian, Glasgow, Sept. 14.

Arrived.

SS Alfred Dumois, (Nor.,) Traae, Port Antonio, Jam., 5½ ds., with fruit to American Fruit Co.—vessel to Bennett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Vera, (Br.,) Nicholson, Huelva Sept. 2 and St. Michael 7th, with copper ore to Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.—vessel to Bowring & Archibald. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS Concho, Risk, Galveston Sept. 13, with mdse. and passengers to O. H. Mallory & Co.

SS El Sud, Baker, New Orleans 5 ds., with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Stenger, Rotterdam Sept. 1 and Boulogne 8th, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Cuvier, (Br.,) Quinton, Santos Aug. 25 and St. Lucia Sept. 10th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 18th.

SS Avona, (Nor.,) Frostad, Rotterdam Sept. 1, in ballast to C. B. Richards & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Condita, Stanton, Georgetown, S. C., Sept. 14 and Wilmington, N. C., 16th, with mdse. to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Mongolian, (Br.,) Braes, Glasgow Sept. 7 and Moville, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Amazonese, (Br.,) Hughes, Maranham, &c., Aug. 28, with mdse. and passengers to Edmund Peskes & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 A. M.

SS Mexico, McIntosh, Havana Sept. 16, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Bolivia, (Br.,) Craig, Genoa, &c., Aug. 17, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla, &c., Sept. 5, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Styria, (Aust.,) Meyer, Trieste, &c., Aug. 16, with mdse. to Barber & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 A. M.

SS Maithy, (Br.,) Chiswick, Sourabaya, &c., June 29, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Co.—vessel to Peter Wright & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 1:45 P. M.

SS Jefferson, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Standard, (Ger.,) Schleemilch, Swinemunde Sept. 1 and Shields 3th, in ballast to Phillip Ruprecht. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Delke Rickmers, (Ger.,) Bahle, Yokohama, &c., June 17, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Bellarden, (Br.,) Davidson, Rio Janeiro Aug. 26 and St. Lucia Sept. 12, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

Steam yacht Niagara, Shackford, Southampton Sept. 7, to Howard Gould

SS Noordland, (Belg.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20, 1899.

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FOURTEEN PAGES.

THE FREEING OF DREYFUS.

The pardon of Capt. DREYFUS, though it cannot be regarded as doing justice, is an act of high expediency.

It is true that it is practically and logically a plain condemnation of the whole course of the military authorities in this case. If DREYFUS was guilty of the crime of which he was found guilty there was every reason why his punishment should have been more terrible than it has been and none whatever why he should be restored to freedom If he was not guilty then the action of the original court-martial and still more of the second was outrageous. The pardon stamps the two courts as guilty of crime more odious than was charged on DREYFUS.

It remains true that the pardon is an act of expediency of a high order. It proclaims the innocence of Capt. DREYFUS. It puts him in a position to pursue his rehabilitation by legal methods. It takes his case out of the military courts and leaves him to carry it before the civil courts whenever he thinks that he has the "new facts" that the interposition of the Court of Cassation requires. Above all, it relieves France of the odium of refusing even liberty to a victim of the acknowledged injustice of its military system. It substantially removes the cause for that strained state of foreign opinion that threatened serious consequences for the country. Especially it dissipates the heat of public dissension in France, and leaves the Government to deal more readily with the trying situation created by the session of the Senate for the trial of the royalist conspirators. And for the time being it diverts attention from the mischiefs that have been shown to abound in the army.

This is another instance of the remarkable swiftness with which the French for many years now have managed to avoid the consummation of a crisis that seemed to imperil the very existence of the republic. They are at bottom a very practical nation. Their ways are not our ways, and we often misjudge the forces that seem to be at work among them. It is easy to take their leaders more seriously than they take themselves, and certainly these leaders know their own people as no foreigner can pretend to. They have faced some very grave situations in the last three decades, and the republic has survived as no other form of government has since the crash of the old monarchy more than a century since. That it may continue to stand is the natural and hearty wish of the people of the United States.

MARCHING ON THE TRANSVAAL.

A London Tory paper suggests that fighting in the Transvaal is not so imminent as may appear, and that the British Government will "protract negotiations" until the arrival of reinforcements now on the way to South Africa. The suggestion that negotiations are to be protracted, without any expectation that they will come to anything, is cynical, not to say Mephistophelean. It is a suggestion that negotiations shall be part of the strategical operations of the coming campaign, shall be, in fact, acts of war. It is not to be supposed that the Boers will acquiesce in this operation. They may not invade British territory, but they will certainly make more difficult the passage of their own territory, and their work of defense is likely to offset the British preparation.

Meanwhile, the reply of the republic to the British demand is in effect an appeal to the conscience of mankind. The appeal ought, we think, to be successful. The Boers have been accused of quibbling and pettifogging. It seems to us they show that the pettifogging and quibbling are on the British side. They accepted certain demands, with clear conditions attached and reserved. The conditions, they say, were the considerations and the only considerations for their acceding to the demands. To call the conditions quibbling, and to say that they must yield to the naked demands, without ifs or buts, is itself quibbling, and is the act of a pettifogger who is none the less a pettifogger that he is also a tyrant.

The fact is that every Boer in the Transvaal will enter upon the war, if war there is to be, firmly convinced of the justice of his cause, whereas we see that many Englishmen, and these not the worst, are far from being persuaded of the justice of the British cause. Every disinterested witness who knows the Transvaal is persuaded of the injustice of the British cause. The last witness to express horror of it is "Olive Schreiner," whose testimony will carry great weight with all readers of "The Story of a South African Farm." And yet we have to admit that some of the grievances of the Outlanders are real, even though by no means so intolerable as they pretend, and that the existing situation cannot last. But how long shall it last? That is in effect the question which The London Spectator asks in a criticism of Mr. JOHN MORLEY'S speech. We should say until the foreign population in the Transvaal became so numerous and important that by mere force of numbers and importance it should overflow the oligarchy of the Boers. That oligarchy now represents, say, half the adult males of the Transvaal, though we think more than half of those who have in good faith determined to make the Transvaal their home. When it represents a quarter only, or a fifth or a tenth, when it becomes a real "oligarchy," then the Transvaal Republic will have to go. That was what happened to the Mormons. Forty years ago we sent a military expedition against them, and the result was a miserable fiasco. When the country grew up to them, twenty years later, and the Gentiles plainly outnumbered them, not the Mormons, but Mormonism, had to go. That is what will happen in the Transvaal. But what infuriates the Boers is that men who have no real intention of settling and rearing families in the Transvaal demand votes and other privileges in the interest of the British South Africa Company, and the Boers believe that when these men have worked out the gold in the Rand and Anglicized or Britticized the Government, they will decamp, leaving their country a prey to the spoiler in the person of CECIL RHODES and the British South Africa Company. Who can blame the Boers for resisting such an attempt, "even to the shedding of blood"?

SEVERANCE OF MAINE.

Everybody may cordially hope that Mr. T. B. REED'S assurance that "the First Maine District will always be true to the principles of liberty, self-government, and the rights of man" will never cease to be true. The sentiment is noble. Maine will never disown it while the State retains its proud motto.

But Maine has not always acted as if the State was willing to accept individual interpretation of the application of the sentence quoted by Mr. REED in his letter of thanks to his former constituents. LUTHER SEVERANCE, the founder, we believe, of The Kennebec Journal, was a Representative in Congress at the time of the war with Mexico. He wrote a letter, which was published in a Washington newspaper on May 13, 1846, in which he justified Mexico for resisting Gen. TAYLOR. "The war," he wrote, "has not been commenced by Mexico, but by the President of the United States, without the authority of Congress and without any necessity."

With fourteen other Representatives, SEVERANCE of Maine voted against the declaration of war. Maine did not reelect him to the next Congress. JOSEPH VANCE of Ohio and COLUMBUS DELANO of the same State closed their Congressional careers with their votes against the declaration of war against Mexico, joining with SEVERANCE in applauding Mexican resistance to the United States.

TOM CORWIN, holding views similar to those expressed by SEVERANCE, at the beginning of a Senatorial career that seemed destined to be rounded out in the White House, opposed the Mexican war. He did not reach the White House, and he has been quoted as having pronounced his opposition to the prosecution of that war as the great mistake of his political life.

The first vote against the effort of the Administration to fulfill the obligations it has assumed through the war with Spain is yet to be cast. Condemnation of the use of force to maintain order in the Philippines, and to fit those Islands for the enjoyment of freedom from Spanish rule, is yet to be made a test of party regularity or loyalty to the principles upon which the Government of the United States was founded, with some inconsistent slaveholders among the founders.

It is yet too early to look for instances like that of SEVERANCE of Maine. It is by no means certain that the Severances of 1900 will not be as popular as SEVERANCE of Maine was unpopular in 1847. The war may be over before the next Congressional elections are held. But we fancy that there will be few candidates, of either or any party, in the State of Maine, who will expect to win upon a record of having fought with AGUINALDO and against the United States, in order to demonstrate their approval of the sentiments attributed by Mr. REED to his former constituents. We do not get the impression that Mr. AMOS L. ALLEN, who hopes to succeed Mr. REED, is asking to be nominated as an opponent of the Philippine policy of the Administration.

THE EXPORT EXPOSITION.

That is a wonderful exhibition that has been going on for a week in Philadelphia. Like everything else that admirable community undertakes to do in a corporate way, it is admirably done. A huge and handsome building, which is none the less imposing because it is temporary, houses it, and by day or in the evening, when it blazes with electric lights, is almost equally impressive to the passer. Of the contents, the exhibits, we have as yet had no complete or critical account. But doubtless they are as interesting to the mind as the general view is impressive to the eye. We do not now learn for the first time that a collection of the things Philadelphia has to sell is a very impressive collection.

But the Philadelphia "Export Exposition." What a contradiction in terms! For a generation and more Philadelphia has been the most eager of American cities, at least Pennsylvania has been the most eager of American States, to plead the baby act, to assure Congress that its "infant industries" would be crushed if they were brought into competition with "the pauper labor of Europe," that "the home market" must be kept for them by a Chinese wall of protection.

And now it is the Philadelphia manufacturers who demand in effect that the wall shall be taken down, and that American industries shall be allowed to expand. The home market is no longer enough. The Governor of Pennsylvania observed at the opening of the show: "We are selling our goods in every country on the globe, for the reason, and the only reason, that we sell a better article for less money than any other country can sell."

Good for the Governor of Pennsylvania! Right he is! But then why should the American consumer be the only person to be deprived of the blessings of this ability on the part of Pennsylvania? On what pretense are the manufacturers still protected in "socking it" to him in point of prices, when they can compete abroad with their foreign rivals? Where does Dingleyism come in? Where McKinleyism?

The Governor abstained from dealing with these questions. So did the President, who sent a telegram eying "expansion" with some suspicion that it excluded McKinleyism. So it does. The two things do not go together. But the manufacturers who proclaim that they can compete with all the world and at the same time demand to be protected against all the world are riding two horses of unequal gait and pace. Either they must fall between them, or they must speedily elect to which they will stick. In view of the Philadelphian Export Exposition, there cannot be much doubt which that will be.

A MONTANA MENACE.

The people who vote in Montana are so apt to be intense in their moods and tenses before election and to insist so dogmatically upon extraordinary beliefs as the test of political fidelity that it is difficult to avoid a feeling of concern about a newly organized association that has cropped up in Anaconda, the qualification for membership in this club being total abstinence from the wearing of mustaches. A man with a mustache may join the "No Mustache Club" of Anaconda by patronizing a barber, who may tolerate and even cultivate any other facial adornment of hair, however extraordinary, favored by the candidate for this strange club.

As the originator of the "No Mustache Club" is an Alderman and Anaconda is a Democratic city, exercising an influence in Montana second only to that exerted by the Senator from Butte, there is some justifiable concern excited lest this new organization, reported to be growing with marvelous rapidity, shall extend to Butte, Billings, Helena, Missoula, and even into the Milk River Valley, and that its growth, marked everywhere by mounds of mustaches reaped from the faces of hardy citizens, shall be followed next Summer by the appearance in the Democratic National Convention of a delegation of Montana men without mustaches demanding that the affectation of hair on the upper lip of a man shall denounce him as no true Democrat.

As an issue, the non-wearing of mustaches may easily commend itself to Col. BRYAN, who has always cultivated the good opinion of barbers and his own approval by discouraging the growth of mustaches on his statesmanlike upper lip. But while he might employ his eloquence in denuding Democratic upper lips of mustaches, becoming or otherwise, he would be debarred from reproach of Mr. MCKINLEY as his opponent, for the President has shunned mustaches with a constancy that betokens conviction since long before Col. BRYAN discovered that it was one of the tests of Democracy to accept the theory of sixteen to one.

The Montana report does not reveal any latent purpose on the part of the "No Mustache Club" of Anaconda to favor the admission to membership of any but male persons without mustaches. That seems to be a mistake, a very grave error, if there is any political purpose behind the demand that the absence of mustaches from the face is to be regarded as an indication of superiority and orthodox Democracy. The Montana mind, however, will grasp the importance of the suggestion that if there is a political purpose to be uncovered by the universal sacrifice of mustaches, it would be advanced with greater rapidity and zeal by conferring its potential benefits upon those who would rather have the ballot than the mustaches they do not often have, as well as upon those who would rather give up their mustaches than the ballot they already have.

MR. BRYAN'S SEARCH FOR AN ISSUE.

Clearly Mr. BRYAN went to the Chicago conference to see what there was in it for his political future.

We are by no means inclined to blame him for so doing. He believes with emphasis and fervor that his political future is closely linked with the prosperity of the country, and even with its salvation. His only serious difficulty at present is that he is not quite sure what it is that he is to save it from. In 1896 he undertook to rescue it from the grasp of the goldbugs, but the country showed no wish to be saved, and has reposed contentedly ever since in the embraces from which he longed to free it. Will it be any more anxious to be saved from the trusts? That is obviously an important question for him, because the most gallant of knights errant cannot gain much glory from fighting for wholly indifferent victims of oppression.

On the whole, Mr. BRYAN'S observations at Chicago can hardly have been very inspiring to him. He was obliged at the start to take a stand far from heroic by declining to enter a joint debate with Mr. COCKRAN. That was depressing, for a champion who insists on doing his fighting all by himself runs a serious risk of appearing like a mountebank who prefers a show to a set-to. In the next place, the long and very sober discourse that he delivered contained nothing that had not already "been said and so well said" by those who had preceded him that it fell flat. Again, he was put at a disadvantage by the fact that the speakers whom he chose to regard as his opponents and the advocates of the capitalistic combinations made no bones of admitting that the trusts are exposed to abuses, that they ought to be closely watched, that they can be wisely restrained, and especially that they must be compelled to submit to the fullest publicity. Mr. COCKRAN'S plan for dealing with any evils that may develop from the trusts was so much more searching and drastic than the vague one suggested by Mr. BRYAN that in the eyes of even his own partisans the latter must have seemed tame and ineffectual.

Unquestionably Mr. BRYAN has a considerable following, who will continue to regard him as their champion, because he proclaims that he is in such emphatic language. It is the same following that he had in 1896 on the silver question, only much reduced. It is enough, so far as we can now see, to give him the Democratic nomination. It will cling to him no matter what cry he shall finally adopt. But it is doubtful if he thinks from his experience at Chicago that the anti-trust cry is to be the one that will really serve him. One thing especially must have been discouraging to him—the very calm and conservative attitude of the representatives of the organized labor of the country. They were there in force, and among them were several leaders that have shown marked ability in their own line, and who conducted themselves at Chicago so as to win the admiration and respect of all the more sober of the assembly. The general bearing of the labor representatives was one of attentive watchfulness. Two of their strongest men made very wise speeches, in which they practically declared that they were ready to offer to the trusts practical co-operation if they could be assured that the trusts would respect the rights and avail themselves of the great advantages of organized labor. And there is much reason to think that this will come about for the obvious reason that the combinations of capital can deal in their large operations more safely and effectually with organizations than with individuals. Mr. BRYAN cannot, then, count on the aid of the working men. They, like so many other obstinate Americans, feel that they can take care of themselves better than the professional savior of society can care for them.

The gift of $300,000 to Dartmouth College is announced. It comes from Mr. EDWARD TUCK, an alumnus of the college, as a memorial to his father, the Hon. AMOS TUCK. The method of the gift is as wise as its amount is generous. The income is to be devoted exclusively to instruction—that is, to the primary and essential purpose of the college. Any institution that is strong in this direction will surely find that whatever else is needed will be added unto it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Vigorous answer is made by The Coast Seamen's Journal of San Francisco, a paper that invariably shows knowledge and usually shows wisdom in its discussion of maritime subjects, to the explanation given by Mr. H. P. WHITMARSH, in the current Century, of the dangerously high speed maintained—to put the case well within the bounds of truth—sometimes by some Captains while passing through dense fog. Too often, Mr. WHITMARSH admits, a compromise is made between the ever-felt compulsion of the owners to make short passages and a heartfelt regard for the human freight carried. "Hours mean dollars in the steamship business," the writer says; "an hour better than a competitor may mean a fuller passenger list the next trip. So in many cases the fog and the law are ignored and the vessel is allowed to rush blindly through the veil of mist." And yet we also read: "The blame lies neither with the masters nor with the owners. The reason why Captains and owners take risks is because the ocean travelers, the people themselves, demand fast passages." To this The Coast Seamen's Journal replies that if the public ask the privilege of dining on both sides of the Atlantic in a single week it is because the public are assured by shipowners and their agents that this can be accomplished in safety, and such acquiescence as there is in the grotesque theory that increased speed in fogs means decreased peril is merely the deference of landsmen to those who certainly know the sea and who are supposed to put that knowledge at the landsman's service. "The public," declares the Western authority, "demand, first, that every possible care shall be taken of their lives and property, and, secondly, that they shall be transported with the utmost possible speed, and no plea in extenuation of accident arising from high speed can be considered tenable unless it is reconcilable with the primary condition in the case." This is sound doctrine.

—While recognizing gratefully the note of sympathy with apprehensions recently expressed in this column which sounded through the communication from "X" that was published yesterday, we confess to utter incredulity as to the likelihood that workaday New York would profit in the slightest degree from our giving to the expected multitudes the good advice suggested by our correspondent. The trouble is that the visitors about to descend upon the city will arrive here with well-settled notions as to what they want and how to get it. They know that for them the seeing of the sights ranks immeasurably, if not infinitely, far above the ordinary convenience that comes from observance of "rules of the road," and it would be quite hopeless to entreat them to move rapidly along one side of the street when their eyes commanded them to go to the other side and stand still. It's all right. New York is proud and happy to be the scene of the Admiral's triumph, and is more than willing to pay the price of the privilege. The number of people whom the overtaxing and disorganizing of our facilities for transportation will seriously or really annoy is small compared with that of those to whom the chance to be part of a great crowd is no immaterial part of the celebration's attraction. New York will welcome her guests with sincerity, and, in some measure because it would be discourteous, and in more because it would be useless, she will not endeavor, except so far as it is absolutely necessary, to impose upon their wandering inclinations the customs by which she regulates and accelerates her own comings and goings. No doubt we shall all live through the festal days, and after they are over the memory of the crowding and delay will not count for much.

—Well-justified impatience is exhibited by The Boston Transcript because somebody there has used, in defense of the adoption of a certain regulation by the officials of the new South Station, the plea that the same regulation is enforced in the Grand Central Station of this city. "It is no argument in favor of the rule," says The Transcript, "to cite the custom in the Grand Central Station in New York, which is known to travelers as one of the most inconvenient and unpleasant railroad stations in the whole country." That statement errs on the side of moderation, so far as it errs at all, and not a New Yorker alive—except, possibly, a few who are paid to do so—will find any other fault with it. When our pretentiously named station was new it aroused a considerable amount of local pride. The building was rather ahead of its day, as regards both size and convenience, but that day passed long ago, and for many a humiliating year the ugly structure has been a cruel disgrace to the metropolis and its inhabitants. For some time past there have been promises that a thoroughgoing work of renovation would soon be undertaken, but no signs of improvement are yet visible to the traveling public, and the condition of the station has of late rapidly deteriorated, even from its former wretched state. At present the odors that permeate its waiting rooms would rise to high heaven if they weren't too heavy to rise at all, but they reach every would-be passenger, disgust him with plain hints of gross uncleanliness, and threaten him with typhoid and diphtheria if he lingers within their reach. Apparently the resolution to "do something" at some indefinitely distant date has been made the excuse for complete neglect in the intervening period. Truly, The Transcript is right in saying that the "Grand Central Station" is no model for Boston.

—Things are going very ill at Key West. The daily reports of from twenty to thirty new cases of yellow fever make the truth of that assertion more than evident—they put it beyond question. Recent experiences in Cuba have demonstrated that the stamping out of this disease is merely a matter of intelligent energy, and of this demonstration the natural corollary is that failure to stamp out the disease is clear proof that the intelligent energy is lacking. The conditions at Key West cannot possibly have been as bad as they were at Santiago and Havana, and yet from the latter cities the fever has been practically excluded all Summer long, while in the former it seems to spread almost unchecked. The remedy that suggests itself is to summon from Cuba one of our experienced and successful filth conquerors—Gen. WOOD or some lesser man—and give him the same power that has been so nobly and ably exercised in the island. Yellow fever, like the plague, is a thing of places, not of people. In absolute cleanliness there is absolute safety, and the continued presence of the malady anywhere is a disgrace far more than it is a misfortune. The news that Florida is now sending infection to Cuba should give a new turn to all we used to say about the Spaniards, and unless we take care the Spaniards will soon be talking of us in a most embarrassing manner.

—It is at once fortunate and fatal for the French Royalists that the ridiculous side of their plotting is so apparent—fortunate in that it will shield them from the natural consequences of treason, and fatal in that it will deprive them of an excuse even of dreaming of future success. People who adopt the manner of comic opera conspirators are safe enough, but it is not a dignified safety.

IN DEFENSE OF INGERSOLL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although I have read THE TIMES for twenty years and seldom miss a day, the interruptions of Summer travel are such that I was not aware of your obituary on Ingersoll of July 22 until a marked copy reached me in a belated mail.

As a friend of the late orator and an admirer, I ask the privilege of replying.

Nothing is so unpopular as unorthodoxy. Jesus, and before him Socrates, had this experience. The former was crucified for attacking the religious beliefs of his people and his age. The latter drank poison at the behest of the constituted authorities, having been condemned for corrupting the youth of Athens by the advocacy of atheism. And yet history unanimously concedes that these two characters are the purest and best that the world has produced.

I do not wish to compare Ingersoll to the great prophets of antiquity. He was preeminently an iconoclast, a breaker of images. I merely wish to call attention to the fact that the best characters known to us were distinguished for vehemently opposing narrow religious beliefs.

The image of infant damnation can no longer be found upon the Christian shrines. The figure of an organic or personal deity is fast disappearing from our sanctuaries, being replaced by the more beautiful idea of divine unity. The departing personal God is dragging with it the effigy of a cosmical hell, for almost all enlightened Christians are ashamed of the doctrine of eternal punishment. They agree with St. Augustine and Thomas Aquinas that these doctrines cannot be reconciled with the reason.

I have often seen Ingersoll worship at the shrine of love. His life was an example of unfaltering devotion to those whom society has given us to love and to cherish.

The vital principle of Christianity, that which imparts to the religion its invincible strength, is the doctrine of love and of regeneration through repentance and moral improvement.

Ingersoll venerated these principles. He was a man of infinite and delicate sympathy, of scrupulous honesty, of modest and boundless generosity. He emulated Christ by hating narrowness in religion and by defying the powers that defend it. Is there an image which he has broken that has a right to exist? Is not Christianity stronger and better for his scathing criticisms, his irresistible mockery of its anachronisms and theological absurdities? Is not the world better because of the sweetness of his life and the courage of his voice denouncing unworthy beliefs? Posterity will hear that voice loud and clear and will answer the question.

RAYMOND S. PERRIN.
233 Fifth Avenue, New York, Sept. 17, 1899.

THE DISPENSARY LAW.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In looking over the paper this morning, I noticed an article as regards a new dispensary law, which I think is a very good law in that it will close up a number of drug stores which are now being run as dispensaries. If you will kindly permit me, I would like to make a few corrections in the prices of prescriptions as quoted by Dr. Knapp. He is evidently not very well posted on the prices of drugs and chemicals, and has made it appear as if druggist charge 25 to 40 cents for a prescription which costs him but one-half cent. I have been an assistant druggist to two dispensaries for several years, and speak from personal experience.

Mixture of rhubarb and soda, when made according to the U. S. P., contains fluid ext. rhubarb, which costs $1.75 a pound, and fluid ext. ipecac, which costs $9 a pound. Take the quantities required by the U. S. P. and no druggist can put it up for less than 1½ cents an ounce. The average prescription calls for two ounces, which would cost 3 cents. This leaves out the labor. Bismuth—the formula of most prescriptions containing this article calls as follows: Bismuth sub-nit., dr. ii; opii deod., dr. 1; mist. creta, q. s., oz. ii.

To put this mixture up, bismuth, which is referred to, costs $1.40 a pound, which contains but 5,760 grains, each drachm containing 60 grains makes the cost of the bismuth alone 3 cents. The other ingredients are not very cheap, providing standard preparations are used, as Squibb's deodorized tincture of opium, which costs $1.40 for 500 grams, a little over a pound. I do not think a druggist could put this up at a cost of less than 5 cents. A formula of an "ordinary" cough mixture, as referred to by Dr. Knapp, is as follows: Amon. muriato, dr. 1; creasote, min. x; vin ipecac, dr. ii; syr. wild cherry, q. s., oz. ii. Or another: Ammon. mur., dr. ii; syr. ipecac., dr. iii; syr. squills, aa; syr. tolu, q. s., oz. ii.

I am sure each of these prescriptions would cost at least 5 cents. Ammonia muriato, Squibb's, which is the kind used in our dispensary, costs 30 cents, not 20 cents, a pound. There are sixteen ounces to the pound, but not 480 grains to each of these ounces; there are but 437½ grains.

Paregoric, I will admit, is cheap, but, as stated before, ipecac is one of our most expensive roots, costing $3 to $4 a pound in the raw condition, and in the form of the fluid extract, made by Parke, Davis & Co., is worth $9 a pound. To show you a type of a few more so-called cheap prescriptions, I will quote the following articles used in these two dispensaries: Liquid peptinoids, at 75c. pt., 2 oz., 9⅜c.; liquid peptinoids and creasote at $1 pt., 2 oz. 12½c.; Armour's red bone marrow, at $1.25 pt., 2 oz. 15⅝c. Also a regular mixture: Quinine sulph., dr. i; fld. ext. licorice, oz. i; syr., q. s. oz. ii. The cost of quinine is 40c. for 437½ grains; 60 grains, about 6c.; the fld ext. licorice costs 5c. This prescription would cost 11c. Another one of our formulas is: Sodium brom., ammon. brom., potass. brom., aa g, clx; fld. ext. ergot, Squibb's, min. clx; aqua, q. s., oz. ii. This prescription would cost a druggist about 10c. I could quote two dozen more formulas, all of which cost from 5 to 12c. for two ounces, but I fear space will not permit. I hope you will give this article your attention and thereby justify the thousands of druggists of this city.

R. L.

New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

Plea for English Prescriptions.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Reading the "New Dispensary Law" in your issue of to-day, and at the cost to dealer of many of the drugs that go into most of the prescriptions, what must be the profit on the same at most of the other drug stores? I am the father of a large family, and have paid for a great many prescriptions, and never paid less than 35 cents for any of them. If the doctors would write in English the quantity and give directions how to prepare, most of the prescriptions that cost us now 40 cents could be had very much less, and the doctor would have a chance to get pay for his service when the parents were on their feet again.

W. J. C.

New York, Sept. 14, 1899.

ALLEGED OUTRAGES IN THE PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of to-day under the heading of "American Tact in the Philippines" you reprint an article from "Civis Americanus," and then proceed to enlarge thereon, ending by a wholesale condemnation of the American officers in those far-off islands, the supposed culprits in the picture in Collier's Weekly. May I ask whether either "Civis" or yourself have been in the Philippines or in any way understand whereof you write? I doubt it strongly, or you could not have written as you have done.

Perhaps you will allow one who is not a soldier to say a word in defense of those boys of ours who are attempting to carry out this task thrust upon our Nation. Having made a lengthy visit in Luzon only last January and February, I feel that I may speak with authority. It was my custom to drive daily and almost all day in every direction in and around Manila, even into and among the insurgents, as the fighting had not then commenced. In my wanderings I think I entered every church and mortuary chapel within the district and also at Cavite. What did I find? Wherever the building had been reserved for sacred purposes it was treated as such a structure should be. Let us begin at the great cathedral within the walls of the old city. It is a stately structure, some 300 feet long by 150 wide, with the usual chapel always to be found in Spanish churches erected in its centre. It was crowded with soldiers, that were camping all over the holy structure, sleeping on the floors and steps, even on the altar itself, while some small monkeys were enjoying the spot where of old the jeweled monstrance flashed in the sunlight which flooded downward from the dome above. The floor was slimy with filth, while the air was too horrible to long endure—the whole structure was desecrated, but by whom—our men? Not at all; these were Spaniards. This was their great church, and they had made it filthy as only the Latin race knows how to do. I was horrified, and disposed to blame our authorities for such a use of the church until I discovered that long ere we had entered Manila the Spaniards had used this and most of the other churches for prisons for the insurgents and others.

The desecration had occurred then, and not by our men. When the city surrendered all of our Spanish prisoners were sheltered in the old town, for their own safety. We were forced to use all the buildings of all sorts, but even so, except where such desecration had already occurred, the churches were not so used, and stood, when I saw them, as they should stand, clean and free for religious service. This held true with every sacred edifice around the city. Those not in sacred use had long since undergone, from both Spaniards and insurgents, all the desecration possible. All the cemeteries save that of Pacco were rifled, and through their mortuary chapels battle after battle had raged, but, be it said to the credit of our soldiers, these places of the dead and these chapels were held sacred by them.

In that of Sam Paloc I saw numbers of natives using the chapel in the most abominable manner, but the view from the door showed the white tents of our boys stretching off in the distance, while not a soldier of ours placed a desecrating foot upon "God's acre." The scene in Collier's paper probably represents some church long since desecrated by its own people, a building that had not held within its walls for a long time any who had treated it even with such consideration as the officers in the picture. These churches are often the only solid structure in the town, and afford the only protection for our men, but I venture to assert that even so, in all the islands not one has been desecrated by our men. If you have ever been in the Pantheon in Paris you will recollect the condition of affairs within its walls, and it is a well known fact, as I have seen all over the world, that once the "Host" is removed and the priests desert the structure the Latin races have absolutely no hesitation in using that structure for any and all purposes. It is dreadful that this is so, but place the blame where it belongs. In Cavite there are six or seven churches. All save one have been so desecrated, and not one by our men. These churches stand empty and ruined to-day, and the people use them as they desire. The cathedral is the saddest of ruins. Even the dead have been rooted up and thrown out, and oh! the vile dirt! I went into every church, and there was not an American soldier in any of them, save where I would meet one gazing in wide-eyed wonder at such a scene. There must be horrors enough in war, but do not make the task of our men all the more dreary to them by such misjudgment again.

In the matter of those men just now condemned to death for outrages upon native women, be very sure the acts were "outrages" before those soldiers are sent to their long homes. I strongly doubt whether the act in question was an outrage. I am far from excusing such an act, but judge those women and men by their code of morality and not ours, and you will not execute those soldiers. From what I have seen I could not but think that within another fifteen or twenty years the "vexed question" of those islands would solve itself by a generation that will call America "home."

M. M. S.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1899.

ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me that if England makes war on the Transvaal she not only will accomplish nothing she could not attain by peaceful measures, but will hurt herself in the eyes of mankind, and will create race animosities that will live for generations, and will always be a source of weakness to her African empire. Also, it is a possibility never to be overlooked that a prolonged war, engrossing her attention there may open the way to serious complications with Russia or other powers that will end in the disruption of her colonial empire everywhere.

Let her not forget that circumstance is on her side. Universal usage has made it an unwritten law of nations, and not only so but manifest equity as between man and man that no man nor any people can claim a monopoly of any portion of the earth's surface, nor of the natural bounties which it contains and which were created as the common heritage of man, and that, therefore, any man has the natural right to emigrate to any locality, and there to abstract from any portion of the earth to which he can acquire just title the bounties locked up therein.

There are certain limitations to this, it is true, but the principle both as to this and as to the right of a majority in any country to rule has been so long recognized and practiced upon that it cannot be gainsaid nor long prevented.

Great Britain has not only a population vastly in excess both of the Boers and of their mother country, Holland, but is a colonizing country that has the wealth to permit its roving sons to gratify their spirit of adventure and their inclination to seek fortune in other lands. Add to this the temptation that diamonds and gold hold out, and it will not be many years before the sons of Great Britain, established in the Transvaal, will exceed the Boers in population. This condition cannot last long before government control will pass into the hands of the majority, and the British settlers will, through the same, be able to secure all their rights.

The use of the English language in the Volksraad at the present time is neither just nor practicable. The Boers are disposed to concede now, substantially all that can reasonably and justly be asked. Let Britain then, without raising the question of suzerainty or sovereignty, take the Boers at their word, and accept their offers in good faith. It is invidious to doubt that word, and both impolitic and unjust to dispute it, until that word has been violated. If Britain, in controversy with the United States, should receive the assurance of its Administration that the right demanded would be granted, she would not demand "guarantees." (It would be an invasion of our sovereignty,) nor undertake to dictate the terms of the act of Congress to carry that assurance into effect. She would accept the assurance and await the outcome.

And if Britain now, in accepting what the Boers offer, shall secure less than she believes of right she should have, she will have taken a long, long step toward securing all by the surest and most effective means known to man—the voluntary act of a people.

The Boers will be gratified, pleased, happy. A feeling of kinship and comradeship will be at once established. Let her receive what is granted with equal sign of gratification and good-will. With continued English settlement in the land of the Boers, she can in a few years appropriately and reasonably ask for more, and with increasing willingness and good-will will obtain it. Pursuing this wise and humane policy, the end of all is plain to be seen. She will finally have an African empire founded in strength, loyalty, and love.

THEODORE D. KELLOGG.

New York, Sept. 19, 1899.

Street Car Manners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning street car manners, I have been reading the editorials and letters which were published in your paper daily for the past two or three years, and can say that I was perfectly well satisfied with them until this morning, when I read the letter signed "Z. Y," who writes: "That persons holding the end seats of open cars are hogs, and the back platform standers of closed cars are loafers."

It seems to me that he or she makes the assertion without respecting any one.

If he or she would ride either up or down town early in the morning, or about 6 in the evening, they could easily see that the seats of open cars are generally crowded, and the closed cars are also full, so that people are compelled to stand on the rear platform; that he or she does not seem to consider. In conclusion, I wish to say that I hope in the future Z. Y. will please think a little longer before making such strong assertions.

J. NEWMAN

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

Scotch Verdict for Dreyfus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As a reader of your valuable journal for over forty years, will you permit me to remark anent the Dreyfus court-martial: What a blessing to France and the French people had there been in vogue in that country the Scotch verdict, relieving all from embarrassment, of "Not proven."

JOHN C. FRYER.

New York, Sept. 18, 1899.

NUGGETS.

Ahead of His School Book.

"Anyway," said little Johnny, "the way they keep changin' things nowadays, I know more about joggafy than the joggafy itself."—Indianapolis Journal.

Another Anniversary.

"Harry, just two years ago to-day—"

"What! Is this our marriage anniversary?"

"No; two years ago to-day you bought me a Winter coat."—Chicago Record.

Ready Answer.

"Papa, what is the meaning of the word 'candelabra?'" asked Sammy Snaggs, who was doing his "home work."

"That's easy, Sammy," replied Mr. Snaggs. "The word explains itself. A candy laborer is a workman in a candy factory."—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

No Quarter.

"My friend," said the caller, "on behalf of our society I am soliciting twenty-five-cent subscriptions to enable us to wage war on the cigarette evil, and I felt sure we could rely on you in the battle to the death."

"Yes, I'll give no quarter," replied the business man, promptly. "Good day, Sir."—Philadelphia Record.

THE OLYMPIA.

Folger McKinsey in Baltimore News.

With her funnels pouring curling smoke-wreaths back,
With her engines quivering, shivering, night and day,
With her helm put upon the homeward track—
The roaring ocean leaps to her in spray!
With her turrets looming solemn in the sun,
With her broadsides sweeping through the rolling deep,
She, the sister of the light and heavy gun,
Feels the impulse of her great propeller's sweep!

With her courses set toward the shores that wait,
Like an avatar of war she plows her way,
With her batteries stern and grim, that have sung their awful hymn
In the mighty oratory of the fray—
She is speeding with a halo round her name,
She is reeling off the knots for joy to be
The engine of a wonder and a flame
In the mighty thunder-battle of the sea.

She is moving like a gray mist 'neath the stars,
She is rushing through the sunlight and the gleam,
She is bringing from the victory and the scars
A light that leaps along the new-world dream;
She is laden with the glory of her deed,
With the power that flailed the foeman to a wreck,
And a waiting people cry to her "God-speed,
For the great Admiral treads her quarter-deck!"

She has left the serried shadows of her strife,
She has echoed to the Old World's loud huzza;
She has rounded—for the glory of her life—
To the course that brings her homeward—ship of awe!
She is rumbling with the tremor of her screws,
She is followed by a thousand uttered prayers,
She is foremost as a feature of the news,
And the sea is sweet before her where she fares!

A wraith of steel and iron, of strength and skill,
A fortress for the men behind the guns,
She brings a man of action and of will—
The foremost of our great sea-fighting sons!
She shall watch the mighty beacons flare and fret,
As she looms within the harbor, firm and trim—
She shall know a Nation's heart cannot forget,
As its trumpets welcome her and welcome him!

KRUEGER SEEKING FOR INTERVENTION

Reported that His Agent Has Approached Three of the Powers.

GREAT BRITAIN SEEKS DELAY

Call Issued for a Cabinet Council on Friday.

Great Deliberation Marks Action on Present Crises—Movement of Troops Pushed Rapidly—Warships Ordered to Cape Town.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The lull in the crisis gives opportunity for the continuance of unofficial negotiations. The Government of the Netherlands is privately exerting its influence in favor of a pacific solution, and it is understood that President Krüger, through Dr. Leyds, the Plenipotentiary of the South African Republic to the European Governments, has unofficially approached three powers with a view to their intervention.

According to a dispatch from Rome President Krüger has wired King Humbert, invoking the intervention of Italy.

From Cape Town comes a report that the Government of the Colony contemplates introducing a motion in the Cape House of Assembly urging the Transvaal to accept the demands of Great Britain.

Sir Alfred Milner has addressed further inquiries to President Steyn of the Orange Free State. Whatever the official attitude of the Orange Free State may be, the temper of its burghers, judging from numerous meetings held in Bloemfontein and elsewhere, is to assist the Transvaal actively.

The Free State Commandants in Pretoria are discussing the position with the Transvaal Commandant General, and the meeting of the Free State Volksraad to-morrow (Thursday) will have an important influence on the situation.

A curious rumor is spreading in the lower ranks of the army that Great Britain will be involved with Afghanistan as well as the Transvaal.

CABINET COUNCIL CALLED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Summonses were issued late this afternoon for a Cabinet Council, which, it is understood, will be held Friday. This is regarded as the result of the visit of the Premier, Lord Salisbury, to London, whence he came this afternoon, remaining at the Foreign Office from 4:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, was present in the building at the same time, and as a private doorway connects the offices, it is presumed that the summonses were the result of their joint deliberation.

The lack of all excitement in official circles bears evidence of the deliberate manner in which the highest officials are handling the crisis. Nor is it by any means certain that the Cabinet Council will adopt extreme measures, in spite of the uncompromising nature of the Boer reply. This deliberation on the part of the Government is interpreted not only in London but in other European capitals as a desire on the part of Great Britain to gain time while the transports are hurrying to Cape Colony.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten, commenting on this to-day, says:

"The present calm is only meant to deceive the Boers. When England feels equal to the task of facing the Boers this peaceful tone will give way to a blatant cry for war."

Even rumors of a movement of the Boers across the Natal border apparently fail to excite the military authorities here, who profess at least not to fear such a contingency for the present.

ANOTHER TRANSVAAL NOTE?

LONDON, Sept. 19.—There is an unverified Cape Town rumor to-day that the Boers have delivered another message to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Milner, more conciliatory than yesterday's reply. The rumor, however, fails to obtain much credence, and is not taken as in any way mitigating the seriousness of the crisis.

The Outlander press sees nothing but war ahead and urges the Outlanders to leave immediately.

The London press is now inclined to take the view that the recent action on the part of the Boers does not make war a certainty, though it does place the British Cabinet in a position where it must take steps so aggressive that war or utter ignominious submission will be the only alternatives remaining to the Transvaal, and is by no means so persistent in urging the Government to move hastily, except in the matter of hurrying troops to the probable scene of action. The Pall Mall Gazette prints a dispatch from Cape Town which says:

"The general impression is that the Boers will at once take the initiative, and an attack is expected at any hour."

CONFERENCE MAY YET BE HELD.

PRETORIA, Sept. 19.—The reply of the Government to the latest British note is variously commented upon, but the Pretoria Press, printed in English and Dutch, and other papers profess to believe that a joint commission will yet be held, and that there is still a possibility of an understanding being reached.

The Volksteln declares that in the event of war Holland will send an ambulance corps to the Transvaal.

The Volksraad, as a matter of urgency, to-day referred the new draft of the law providing for the confiscation of the property of persons found guilty of treason and lese majesté to a special committee for consideration and report.

At the request of President Krüger the Chamber then went into secret session.

THE BOERS ARE INDIGNANT.

Scout the Idea of a New Convention with Disarmament.

LONDON Sept. 20.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Morning Post says that a consignment of 1,600,000 cartridges was sent from Pretoria to Bloemfontein last Thursday. A special dispatch from Pretoria says:

"The reports received here through official sources, that Great Britain contemplates proposing a new convention, with disarmament, though discredited officially, have created the greatest indignation. The burghers say they would rather die than be thus reduced to the status of white Kaffirs. Members of the Government declare that if this report be a real reflex of England's intentions nothing will avert war."

THE MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The movement of troops proceeds. The Royal West Sussex Regiment left to-day for Malta, where it will replace the First Border Regiment, which goes by the same steamer to Natal.

The steamer Jelunga will take 500 troops bound for Natal to-morrow, and she will embark a rifle brigade at the Island of Crete for the Cape.

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Premier of the colony says that the alarm of the people of Natal at the unprotected conditions of the border towns is quite unwarranted and that all efforts to incite the Zulus have failed.

BOERS BUY POISON FOR STREAMS.

Transvaal Troops Now Control Two Lines of Railway There.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The correspondent of The Daily Mail at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, telegraphs that the military authorities there have received warning from Johannesburg that the Boers have purchased considerable quantities of cyanide of potassium for the purpose of poisoning the streams in the Transvaal likely to be used by British troops.

Other special dispatches report various details of preparations for war on both sides. Boer troops now control both the Beira and Newcastle Railways, where they enter Transvaal territory.

British Warships Ordered to the Cape.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—It is announced this evening that the British first-class protected cruisers Terrible and Powerful have both been ordered to the Cape. They have reliefs on board capable of forming a naval brigade of a thousand men.

RUSSIA WANTS BRITISH TRADE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Thomas E. Heenan, United States Consul at Odessa, in a report to the State Department says:

"The Russian Government has for some time past been endeavoring to induce Great Britain to permit the entrance of Russian cattle, hogs, and animal produce of various kinds.

"Under the auspices of the South Russian Society for the Exportation of Cattle and Animal Products, and at the instigation of the Minister of Finance, a committee of English experts will visit Russia on or about the 10th of September next for the purpose of examining various veterinary establishments, and also the numerous stock farms throughout Southern Russia. The committee will consist of Mr. Kearley, M. P., Mr. Lambert, M. P., and Prof. Cope, Chief of the Veterinary Service of England. This committee will arrive at Moscow, and, after visiting the veterinary establishments in Northern Russia, will be taken south to Kharkof, thence to Nicolaiev, thence to Rostoff-on-Don, and the Northern Caucasus. A special car has been placed at the disposal of the committee, and the sum of 5,000 rubles has been granted by the Russian Government to cover the expenses of the trip.

"It is desired, in the first place, that the visitors should see for themselves the condition of the veterinary establishments and also that Russian cattle, hogs, &c., are free from contagious disease. After having looked the ground over, the committee will be in a position to advise the Russian Government what measures, if any, might be taken which would allow Russian cattle to enter British ports under the most favorable circumstances.

"Russia has been engaged for some time in trying to promote this trade by subsidizing steamers having cold-storage room and by aiding, at various shipping points, in the establishment of slaughtering houses, packing houses, and houses for smoking hams, sides, and houlders of pork. The plan also includes the shipment of dairy products."

ADMIRAL MONTOJO ON TRIAL.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The trial of Admiral Montojo, formerly chief in command of Spain's naval forces in the Philippines, who surrendered to Admiral Dewey after the destruction of the Spanish fleet in the battle of Cavite, began here to-day.

The prosecution demanded a sentence of imprisonment for life, with dismissal from the service.

The defense will be presented to-morrow.

ROYALTY IN RAILWAY COLLISION

PERTH, Scotland, Sept. 19.—Prince and Princess Hohenlohe-Langenburg narrowly escaped death while going to Balmoral to visit Queen Victoria to-day. Their train collided with another train at this station. The royal saloon carriage was half telescoped. As the Prince and Princess occupied the rear end of the car they suffered only a severe shaking, and proceeded to Balmoral. No one was seriously injured.

Ernest William Frederic Charles Maximilian, Hereditary Prince of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, married Princess Alexandra Louise Olga Victoria, third daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, April 20, 1896. His father is the Governor General of Alsace-Lorraine.

To Boom the Italian Riviera.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Brussels correspondent of The Daily Mail says: "At a conference held here to-day, (Tuesday,) attended by English and Belgian capitalists, several diplomatists, and a half dozen men whose names are household words in Europe, it was decided to promote a gigantic scheme to improve and finance the Italian Riviera and to make San Remo the centre of attraction, thus boycotting the French Riviera."

MARIE BARNA MARRIED.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 19.—The marriage of Marie Ellene Barnard, daughter of Judge and Mrs. Allyn Mather Barnard of San Francisco, Cal., and granddaughter of Timothy Frederick Barnard, for many years Judge of the Supreme Court, Monroe County, N. Y., to Frank Russak of New York took place this evening at the residence of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Squire.

Under the name of "Marie Barna" Miss Barnard is well known in grand opera. She achieved success in Europe and America in leading rôles, especially of the Wagner operas. She now retires from the stage, and in so doing relinquishes her engagement for the Baireuth Festival this Summer and in German cities the coming Winter. She is very popular in Newport, where she is widely known, musically and socially.

Frank Russak, son of the late Benjamin Russak and senior member of the firm of Russak Brothers, bankers and brokers, is a graduate of the New York University, and also followed a course of study at Harvard. He is a member of the Lotos, Harvard, and New York Athletic Clubs, is a Director of the Mount Morris Bank and of the Legal Aid Society, and is well known in amateur musical and dramatic circles.

The marriage ceremony was performed by Edward C. Dubois, Justice of the Supreme Court of Rhode Island. The Rev. George W. Cutter of the Channing Unitarian Church of Newport delivered an address and the benediction.

The best man was Jacob Russak of New York, and the bridesmaid was Miss Marion Louise Collins of Boston. The ushers were Messrs. Paul Du Chaillu and Michael Morton of New York and Irving P. Irons of Newport and Providence.

The cottage was a garden of flowers in blue and white, the bride's colors. The altar was a canopy of white tulle and blue India silk, trimmed with flowers, behind which were hidden tiny blue and white electric lights in garlands, meeting at the centre of the arch in an effective lovers' knot.

The bridal party, led by the ushers, following whom were Judge Dubois and the Rev. Dr. Cutter, entered at 6 o'clock to the strains of Mendelssohn's "Wedding March" played on an organ by Alfred G. Langley, a personal friend of the bridal couple, with orchestral accompaniment by Mullaly's Casino Orchestra.

The bride was attired in a gown of white satin faille covered with mousseline de soie and pointe d'alguille lace, richly embroidered in pearls. She carried a bouquet of forget-me-nots and had a small wreath of these flowers in her hair. The only ornament she wore was a superb diamond collar, the gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Collins, the bridesmaid, wore blue mousseline de soie, embroidered in forget-me-nots over blue taffeta silk. Mrs. J. C. Shainwald of Chicago, the sister of the bride, wore a blue and white Louis Quinze taffeta silk, trimmed with Point Duchesse lace.

After the ceremony, dinner was served in a beautifully decorated and illuminated tent on the lawn, and the festivities were continued until about midnight, when the New York guests departed by a special train.

After a tour of a couple of weeks Mr. and Mrs. Russak will go to their home, at 19 East Sixty-fifth Street, New York.

The gifts were handsome and very numerous.

Among the invited guests coming from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Providence, and elsewhere were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dewey Barnard, Senator and Mrs. A. P. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Chester F. Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vinton, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Russak, Mrs. J. L. Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. Myrick Plummer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. William Morton Grinnell, Mr. and Mrs. Valentine P. Snyder, Mr. and Mrs. Irving P. Irons, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy, Count von Holstein, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. de Frece, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. L. Davis, Chancellor and Mrs. H. W. MacCracken, Baroness von Reibnitz, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs, Dr. Hubbard W. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Percival S. Menken, the Misses Lyle, Miss Dorothy Cliey, Mr. Wallace McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Shainwald, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Ayer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Julius I. Lyons, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. L. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Colman, Mortimer Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Canda, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hecht, George D. M. Peixotto, Miss Florence Collins, Miss Meriel Dimick, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Timothy Barnard.

ALL THE CONSULS PROTEST

Joint Action in Santo Domingo Against Paper Money Decrees.

NEW CONSTITUTION DEMANDED

Strong Movement for an Immediate Presidential Election — Cruiser New Orleans Arrives.

SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 19.—At a meeting of all the foreign Consuls, held yesterday in this city, a joint protest was drawn up against the action of the Government in destroying the value of the paper currency. This action was rendered necessary by the contradictory decrees issued on successive days.

The signatories say that their Governments will not permit their subjects to be losers on account of Dominican domestic troubles. The protest was formally delivered to-day after the arrival of the United States cruiser New Orleans.

Last evening there was a popular demonstration against the "interference of foreigners." To-day the streets of the city have been carefully patrolled, and there have been no disturbances.

The last decree on the subject of the currency announced an intention to make Mexican silver, instead of American, the official coin, contrary to the wish of Gen. Jimenes.

There is a strong movement in favor of overthrowing the Constitution and making immediate arrangements for the Presidential election.

HAITI'S FINANCES IMPROVE.

Current Budget Is $4,500,000, Against $8,000,000 in Previous Years—Political Crisis Has Passed.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 12.—Mail advices from Haiti up to Sept. 6 say that while the commercial and financial crisis remains acute, and is, in fact, at its height, the new Minister of Finance, M. Herard Roy, has succeeded in effecting notable reductions in the expenditures of the republic which must make for better conditions.

The budget, which has just been placed on the table of the Chamber of Deputies, amounts to the comparatively small sum of $4,500,000, whereas up to now it was found impossible to reduce the expenses of administration to less than $8,000,000. This is taken as an indication that the turning point in Haiti's financial troubles has been reached, and that the possibilities for the future are brightening. Meanwhile the recent political crisis has quite disappeared and the administration under President Sam remains firmly seated.

The Government has announced its intention to grant a general amnesty to all those who were recently arrested in connection with the Fouchard conspiracy. Fouchard himself will not be excluded, but he will be deported and constitutionally exiled from the country. It is said that a war steamer will be "placed at his disposal" to convey him to St. Thomas, Jamaica, or to any other point within reasonable distance to which he may care to retire.

The rapid progress of the construction of the new railroad between Port-au-Prince and Cape Haitien is attracting attention. The first section of the road out of Cape Haitien was completed and opened for traffic a week or two ago. As soon as this railway is finished, another line to connect the capital with the northern towns will be commenced by the same company. These lines will tap great tracts of agricultural country now practically useless.

CHINESE EMPRESS DOWAGER ILL.

Li Hung Chang Recalled to His Former Authority.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—The report comes by the steamer Empress of India that the Empress Dowager of China is said to be seriously ill

Li Hung Chang has been recalled to power.

THE STATES GENERAL CONVENED

Holland's Queen Hopes Peace Conference Treaties Will Be Signed.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The States General were convened to-day by Queen Wilhelmina, who in the speech from the throne referred to the great work of the Peace Conference.

Her Majesty said she had reason to hope that all the conferring powers would sign the treaties drawn up at the conference.

GEN. HARRISON'S ARGUMENT.

Begins Final Speech for Venezuela Before Boundary Commission.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Sir Richard Webster, the British Attorney General before the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission, concluded his argument in behalf of Great Britain to-day.

He said that the conclusion of the agreement of 1850 led to the development of the territory which the proceedings of Venezuela had arrested, and urged that no portion of the territory ought to be handed to Venezuela, as the decision was to proceed on the ground of right and not of compromise or concession.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison then began the final speech for Venezuela. He said Venezuela demanded that her interests be decided on the ground of strict right and urged that Spain, until interrupted by the Dutch, peacefully colonized the coast of Guiana, and always intended to return there. Spain, Mr. Harrison pointed out, had obtained a title to Guiana and could only lose it by cession, abandonment, or prescription arising against her.

THE DETROIT AT LA GUAYRA.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The cruiser Detroit has reported her arrival at La Guayra, Venezuela, where she was sent to look after American interests in connection with the uprising in that republic. Commander Hemphill gave no information on the state of affairs, but it is understood that there is no disturbance in the immediate vicinity of La Guayra.

As reports have appeared that desperate fighting was in progress at Puerto Cabello the Detroit may make a trip to that port, which is next in importance to La Guayra.

The Navy Department stands ready to send another ship to Venezuela should the State Department so request.

Claim Agent Thatcher Arrested.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—George W. Thatcher, the real estate and claim agent of Dayton, Ohio, and Grand Rapids, Mich., who is charged with fraud in the United States, and who attempted to commit suicide by taking a large dose of chloral Aug. 27, owing to the attempts of many Americans to get back the money which they had given him for the purpose of securing unclaimed sums in Chancery, has been arrested.

The Danube Still Rising.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 19.—The Danube is rising rapidly everywhere, and the work of preventing an overflow of the river is being hurried. Below Komorn, thirty-eight miles from here, forty square miles of country have been flooded by the bursting of a dam.

3,000 Lost in Japanese Typhoon.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 19.—Over 3,000 persons are dead and missing as a result of the recent typhoon in Japan, according to advices brought to-day by the steamer Empress of India, from the Orient. Much damage to shipping is reported.

Grant Allen's Condition Improves.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Grant Allen, the author, who has been in ill-health for some time past, is now slightly easier. The nature of his illness is still undefined.

Peruvian Minister to Chile Dead.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Sept. 19.—The Peruvian Minister to Chile, Dr. M. F. Benavides, is dead.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The advance guard of the fashionables who are to be in town during carnival week is arriving daily, and the more popular restaurants up-town are now meeting places at the luncheon and dinner hour for many well-known people who have not been seen in town since last June. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, and Miss Pomeroy are all in town. Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke-Jones, who are to entertain many guests on the Walters steam yacht Narada on the Dewey naval parade day and at the cup races, have come down from Newport to open their city house and to arrange for their parties. Invitations for the naval parade and the cup races have also been sent out for the Corsair by Mr. Pierpont Morgan, for Kanawha by Mr. John P. Duncan, for Vergana by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Benedict, for Oneida by Mr. E. C. Benedict, by Mr. John Nicholas Brown for Ballymena, and by numerous other owners of steam yachts. New York Harbor will witness the largest fleet of steam yachts on the day of the naval parade that it has ever seen, and this fleet will carry the members of the New York society world.

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There have been a number of little happenings of late in the suburbs which have amused and interested numberless people. Mrs. Charles C. Worthington gave a musicale at her Summer residence at Irvington-on-the-Hudson on Monday afternoon last. The Kaltenborn String Quartet rendered a delightful programme, including selections from Mendelssohn, Grieg, Saro, Boccherini, and Tschaikowsky. Mrs. Worthington has been entertaining a series of house parties. She will spend a fortnight next month at Mr. Worthington's game preserve in New Jersey near the Delaware Water Gap.

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Charles Richard Tjader, a young Dane, who has been a resident of New York for some months, and Miss Margaret Brinkerhoff Thorne were married yesterday at Millbrook, Dutchess County, N. Y., by the Rev. Henry M. Cobb. The bride is the daughter of Mr. Samuel B. Thorne, who owns a beautiful country estate near Millbrook. Her mother was Miss Phoebe Van Schoenhoven, and she is a cousin of Mr. Oakleigh Thorne. The colony of well-known people who have Summer and Autumn homes at Millbrook were all present at the wedding and reception which followed, and the little village of Millbrook was en fête. The social atmosphere and life of Millbrook, which is one of the prettiest of little mountain resorts, closely resembles that of an English country town, and a wedding in one of the Thorne, Wing, or other leading families who have large country places there is celebrated not only by the family immediately interested and their friends, but by all the villagers and the servants as well.

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Joseph Lindon Smith of Boston and Miss Corinna Haven Putnam, a daughter of Mr. George Haven Putnam, and whose mother, who died a few years ago, was Miss Rebecca Shepard, were married on Monday at the country place of the bride's father, Bonnie Haven, near Rye, N. Y., by the Rev. John P. Peters. This wedding, like that of Mr. Tjader and Miss Thorne at Millbrook yesterday, was an event which interested all the countryside around Rye.

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The Majestic, due to-day, has among her other pasengers Mrs. Arthur Wilson of Tranby Croft, England, the hostess of the celebrated Tranby Croft card party some years ago which marked an epoch in the history of English society; her son Mr. Kenneth Wilson, and her daughter Miss Muriel Wilson. Mrs. Wilson and her son and daughter, after a few days' stay in this city, will probably go to Newport for a visit, to return here again for carnival week. Miss Wilson is sure to have much attention here. She is a beautiful girl, and is said to be one of the best equestriennes and feminine whips in England. Miss Wilson was very young at the time of the baccarat scandal, but her testimony was thought at one time in the trial important enough to be introduced.

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Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould and the Baron Aliotti are said to be on the St. Paul, due here on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Gould will entertain a party of guests on the Atalanta during carnival week. Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould, who arrived here yesterday morning on their steam yacht Niagara, also expect to entertain a number of friends on that boat during the carnival week.

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The Oceanic, which sails this morning for Southampton and Liverpool, has booked among other passengers James W. Alexander, President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who goes over for a two months' visit to his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. John Alexander, in Paris, and to bring back Mrs. Alexander, who has been abroad during the Summer. Others booked to sail on the Oceanic are Montgomery Gibbs, Andrew B. McCreery, Dr. Horace Phillips, Dr. Carlyle Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton McLean, Henry Schiff, D. T. Timayenis, Greek Consul; Julian W. Robbins, and the Hon. W. W. Vivian.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., will leave Newport on Sept. 28, and, after a stay here of a week, will sail for England to remain some time. They are to visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, at Blenheim. Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Gladys Vanderbilt and Reginald Vanderbilt, will proably return to Newport on Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt's steam yacht Valiant. Col. John Jacob Astor and Mrs. Astor left Newport yesterday on the Nourmahal and steamed to Rhinebeck, where they will remain until carnival week, when they will come to town for ten days.

***

The death of Judge Charles P. Daly was not unexpected. Several times this Summer it was rumored he was very ill at his Sag Harbor home. Judge Daly married Miss Maria Lydig, who died some years ago. She was a sister of Mrs. Frank Sturgis, Mrs. John R. Brady, and Mrs. John Staples, and Mr. David Lydig. Mrs. Daly and her father and mother lived in the old Lydig homestead on Laight Street, which, was only abandoned as a residence years after St. John's Square, on which it fronted, passed out of existence. It was a landmark in that part of the city. The death of Judge Daly throws a large family connection into mourning.

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Miss Van Wart has been entertaining a succession of house parties at the country seat she has taken near Windsor for the Winter months. She will give a cotillion toward the end of October, and in November she will have a large ball. This month she is giving an entertainment to about 250 children from the East End, who will have luncheon and tea in the park. Last week she had a green dinner, when all decorations, menu, and dresses were in various shades of that tint.

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The Braemar gathering held at Balmoral was a great success. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck, however, did not attend, as the day was chilly, with showers. The games were played in a meadow near the castle, and a large marquee in the shape of a Scottish baronial structure was erected on one side for the Queen and the royal personages. The Queen, the Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and the Duchess of York were in the royal procession. The gowns were very handsome. Miss Gladys Wilson wore a deep salmon-pink skirt and coat and a large white hat, with sea gull's wings. Miss Enid Wilson wore mauve. The Duchess of York was in blue velvet, with a blue velvet toque, trimmed in steel.

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At the Doncaster races Lily Duchess of Marlborough was in silver gray, with a big black hat and pink roses; Mrs. George Keppel was in blue serge, and Mrs. Arthur Wilson was in black. The races were quite a success with the Yorkshire and northern circuit society, although they have not been as fashionable of late years as they were once. Lily Duchess of Marlborough is expected to come to this country for the cup races, but her decision and that of her husband, Lord William Beresford, had not been determined last week.

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The building operations of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have received a check. Negotiations were opened for Wharncliffe House, in Curzon Street, but the widow of Lord Wharncliffe refused to sell the house, as she said she intended to reside there during her natural life. Wharncliffe House, or rather its site, would have given to the new ducal palace quite an additional space.

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The engagement is announced of Mr. Henry Stuyvesant and Miss Kate Sproulls. Mr. Stuyvesant is a widower, a son of the late Nicholas Stuyvesant, and the uncle of Messrs. Howard, Richard, and Mayhew Wainwright. Among other reported engagements is that of Miss Rita Morris, the daughter of Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, and Stephen Bonsal, the writer. Mr. Bonsal comes from Baltimore, and is the brother of Mrs. Meredith Jenkins and Mrs. Walter Brooks of that city. He is a widower, his first wife having been a Miss Hayden of Ohio, who died a few years ago. A European engagement reported is that of a Miss Pauline Joran, who is from this city and a violinist and singer, and the Baron de Bush of Preshaw, Hampshire.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Sept. 19.—Henry Walters this evening gave a dinner on board his yacht, the Narada, in honor of Prince Cantacuzene and his fiancée, Miss Grant. The yacht was brilliantly illuminated with electric lights.

During the dinner the Hungarian band played for the guests, some twenty-six in number. Ices were served in the imperial colors of Russia, and every feature of the entertainment was faithfully carried out in detail to represent the flags of that country and the United States. The table decorations consisted of these flags entwined. The entire deck was handsomely decorated with Autumn flowers, sheaves of wheat, and Fall foliage.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mr. and Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clews, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. James Hude Beekman, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, Mrs. F. O. French, Mrs. Frederick Dent Grant, Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Elsie French, Miss Lily Oelrichs, Miss Johnson, Miss Madeline, Miss Edith Clapp, H. Roger Winthrop, Prince Michael Cantacuzene, Humphrey Owens, F. W. Andrews, Jr., M. M. Shoemaker, James V. Parker, Prince Henri de Croy, and George Dechamps.

Immediately after the festivities Mr. Walters sailed for New York for a brief business trip.

If present plans are carried through, when the cottagers return from New York next season they will find a large ballroom pavilion, such as they were seeking this season, near the water at the Second Beach. A dancing room will be erected and a large dining hall.

In conjunction with this new enterprise, an automobile with a carrying capacity of fifty persons will be especially constructed for the place, to convey the guests to and from their cottages.

Col. and Mrs. J. J. Astor left for their place at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson to-day on the Nourmahal.

Lispenard Stewart has returned from his hunting trip in Canada.

Col. George R. Fearing has rented his villa, on Narragansett Avenue, to John Nicholas Brown for the coming season.

The Newport Clambake Club will have its next bake on Saturday.

Mrs. R. I. Gammell entertained at dinner this evening, and a number of small dinners were given among the cottagers.

Mr. and Mrs. George Von L. Meyer have returned to Boston for the Winter.

C. L. B. Robinson has gone to New York for a brief stay.

Mr. and Mrs. William Payne Thompson have returned to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills will close their cottage Monday and go to their Statsburg place.

Mr. and Mrs. William M. Kingsland closed their Pinard cottage last evening, and have returned to their country home at Scarborough-on-the-Hudson.

Mrs. George Kidd and Miss Kidd will conclude their Newport season next Wednesday, and will probably pass the Winter in Europe.

The Baron and Baroness Von Hengel-Müller are visiting here.

Mrs. Edwin Parsons entertained at dinner this evening, and Mrs. Potter Palmer entertained at luncheon this morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Dolan will close Stone Villa to-morrow and return to Philadelphia for the Fall and Winter.

It is generally understood that the Board of Governors of the Newport Casino will have the west side of the grill rooms increased in size, and add another floor to the horseshoe piazza, thus joining the upper floors of the Casino throughout.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, the Misses Sartoris, and Capt. Algernon Sartoris, are expected here during the week for the wedding of Prince Cantacuzene and Miss Grant.

Miss Jackson of New York is the guest of Mrs. Baldwin, wife of the Admiral, at Snug Harbor.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter of New York are visiting Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer at Friedheim. Mrs. Havemeyer will shortly close her cottage and go to her country place on Long Island for a month, and then sail for Europe on an extended visit.

Mrs. F. W. Vanderbilt has not forgotten the messenger and news boys of Newport, and she has informed Miss Amelia Tanner that the annual Thanksgiving dinner will be given to the boys. She has asked Miss Tanner and the King's Daughters, of which Mrs. Vanderbilt is a prominent member, to go ahead with the arrangements. There will be no speechmaking, but one of the local clergymen will ask a blessing and recite a prayer. A vaudeville entertainment will be provided for the lads, and the ladies of the King's Daughters will attend to the wants of the boys.

A lively paper chase was enjoyed by the cottagers at Jamestown this afternoon. Miss Fifi Potter and Humphreys Owens of the British Embassy went as the hares and laid out a fine run from the start at the Brown Farm, on the west shore, to Beaver Tail, and thence back to a finish at Jamestown Pike, by the east shore. Although the number of carriages was large, the occupants were prevented from witnessing the chase by the dense fog. Mrs. Ladenburg and Miss Louise Potter were the first in of the lady riders. Among those mounted were Miss Marion Fish, Miss Taylor, Miss Stockton, Miss Wetmore, Robert L. Gerry, Honoré Palmer, W. A. M. Burden, George P. Messervey, and a number of others. Among those in carriages were Mrs. R. Fowler, Miss Fowler, Miss Burden, Miss Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Gray, Austin Gray, Miss Oelrichs, Miss Swan, Miss J. J. Mason, Miss Lurman, the Misses Bullard, and a number of others.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Oakes A. Ames.

Oakes A. Ames, a member of the well-known Ames family and a brother of the late ex-Gov. Oliver Ames, died of heart failure at his home, at North Easton, Mass., yesterday. Mr. Ames was President of the Ames Corporation, and was one of the wealthiest men in that section. He was seventy years old and was the eldest son of Oakes Ames of Pacific Railroad fame, and the last male member of the family. He was born in North Easton and was the head of the extensive shovel works bearing his name. He never sought any important elective office. Mr. Ames's family consists of two sons, Hobart and Winthrop, and two daughters, Mrs. Richard H. Harte of Philadelphia and Miss Katharine.

John Sutherland.

John Sutherland, one of the oldest printers in this city, died yesterday at his home, 154 East One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, at the age of eighty-nine years. He had been in the employ of Harper Brothers, and was actively at work until within two years of his death. It is said of Mr. Sutherland that he was never known to sit down at his case, and to the last he maintained his reputation. He was born in Rockland County, N. Y., and first worked for Harper Brothers in 1864. He was a staunch Baptist, and in politics an outspoken Republican. He leaves two daughters. The funeral was held yesterday, the Rev. William C. Bitting of the Mount Morris Baptist Church officiating.

William Smith.

William Smith, member of the firm of William Smith & Co., manufacturers of watch chains, 11 Maiden Lane, died Monday at his home, in Providence, R. I. His death was due to a complication of diseases. Mr. Smith remained most of the time at the firm's factory, in Providence, and seldom came to the New York office. He was a native of Providence and was in his fiftieth year. Mr. Smith succeeded his father in the watch chain business. He was a thirty-second degree Mason. His wife was Miss Nellie P. Bowers of Providence, who, with four daughters and one son, survives him. The funeral will be held at Providence on Thursday.

Peter Stewart.

Peter Stewart, seventy-six years old, formerly well known in the shipbuilding and sailmaking trade at Oswego, N. Y., died on Monday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. William H. MacDermott, 200 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, after a six months' illness. Heart trouble was the cause of death. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, and came to this country when nine years old. After mastering his trade he went to Oswego and embarked in business for himself. The venture was successful, and in 1872 he retired and returned to this city, settling in the old Ninth Ward. He leaves a wife, Abbie Stewart, and three children. Funeral services will be held this evening from the residence of his daughter. Burial will be in Woodlawn.

Lawrence Gardner.

Lawrence Gardner, Democratic National Committeeman for the District of Columbia, died yesterday in Washington. His death was due to dropsy, the result of kidney troubles from which he had suffered for three years.

He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1847. His parents came to this country four years later. His father for a number of years kept one of the most popular art galleries in Washington, and the son worked at the business for some time, but later engaged in several business enterprises, of which the chief was an endowment insurance society. He was well-known to Democratic politicians, being Secretary of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, and for several campaigns Secretary of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee. He was a man of excellent executive ability, and took a leading part in nearly all public functions in Washington.

He leaves a wife and two adopted daughters.

Charles E. Hartwell.

Charles E. Hartwell, a member of the Produce Exchange, connected with the firm of Henry W. Peabody & Co., died yesterday of Bright's disease in the Brooklyn Hospital. Mr. Hartwell was born thirty-seven years ago in Campden, Gloucestershire, England. He came to America twelve years ago, and secured a position with Peabody & Co. He was employed for a time in the firm's Boston office, but for several years had held a high position in the New York house. He was unmarried. The body is held awaiting instructions from relatives in England.

John Kashow.

John Kashow died in his home at Mill Neck, near Oyster Bay, L. I., yesterday. He was eighty-two years old. Mr. Kashow served on the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen for nine years. He was a strong Republican until the Greeley campaign, when he joined the Democratic Party. He served two terms as Supervisor of Oyster Bay as a Democrat, and was elected as a Democratic member of the State Legislature. He was a Royal Arch Mason. He leaves two children.

Obituary Notes.

DANIEL FRANKLIN, former Sheriff of Delaware County, died yesterday at Delhi, N. Y. His death immediately followed a surgical operation for the removal of an internal growth.

CONRAD MUNTZENBERGER, a pioneer brewer of Southern Wisconsin, died yesterday at his home in Kenosha. He was a politician of State and National repute, a traveler, and one of the survivors of the French Army who fought under Louis Philippe in his European campaign.

JACOB S. DAVIDSON, wholesale dealer in shirtwaists at 133 Wooster Street, died on Monday of cholera morbus at his home, 66 East Ninety-fourth Street. He was born in Germany in 1844, and was for years a prominent merchant of Savannah, Ga. Mr. Davidson is survived by a widow and three sons.

The Rev. Father W. J. BURKE of the Locust Gap Roman Catholic Church, died yesterday at the parsonage, at Shamokin, Penn., of heart failure. He was a graduate of St. Vincent's College, Allegheny City, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1886. He served various parishes, and in 1892 was assigned to Locust Gap.

LAZARUS BAUER, a retired clothing dealer, died on Sunday of paralysis at his residence, 25 East One Hundred and Eleventh Street

MESSAGE FROM FILIPINOS

Offer to Release the American Prisoners They Hold.

ALSO ASK FOR A CONFERENCE

Request Granted by Gen. Otis—Aguinaldo's Name Not Mentioned in the Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Secretary Root to-day received a cablegram from Gen. Otis that seemed to indicate a weakening on the part of the insurgents in Luzon. It contained a proffer to deliver the American prisoners who have been for so many months in the hands of the insurgents, and also sought permission to parley with Gen. Otis.

This cablegram was at once taken by Secretary Root to the Cabinet meeting, and formed the main topic for discussion at the beginning of the session. However, upon reading the message carefully, its apparent importance seemed to diminish. Secretary Root himself did not regard the matter as of importance at this time. He recalled frequent efforts on the part of the insurgents in the past to gain time at critical moments by opening negotiations, ostensibly with the object of making peace, and he was not sure that this last offer was not something of the same kind. However, the Secretary was of the opinion that it would fail to afford the insurgents any advantage. Gen. Otis would receive any messenger, and listen to him and make answer to his proposals, but this would not restrain the military operations in the slightest degree, and the American arms would lose no ground, no matter how the negotiations turned out.

There is a possibility also that the insurgents may have become disheartened at the renewed and intense activity in the direction of reinforcing Gen. Otis, and have concluded in view of the great force gathering to open the campaign in the dry season that further resistance would be useless.

It is pointed out as a noticeable fact that Aguinaldo's name does not appear in Gen. Otis's dispatch, and, though this may not be of great significance, still among some of the army officers it is surmised that there are serious dissensions among the insurgents, and that perhaps some of the discordant elements are acting on their own responsibility.

While no names are mentioned in the dispatch, it is inferred that, included in the list of American prisoners to whom the negotiations relate, is Lieut. Gillmore and the fifteen men of the Yorktown, who were captured by the insurgents on the east coast of Luzon; Major Rockefeller, who was captured beyond the American lines one night shortly after his arrival in the Philippines, and about half a dozen private soldiers who have been reported as missing.

The text of Gen. Otis's dispatch, so far as made public, is as follows:

Manila, Sept. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

MacArthur reports from Angeles visit of two insurgent officers with request for permission to send into our lines American prisoners, and to send to Manila prominent insurgent general officer for conference. The requested interview granted, and insurgent officers at Angeles return north this morning with information. OTIS.

Lieut. James Clarkson Gillmore was on board the Yorktown when she was sent to Baler on April 12. The purpose of the expedition was to rescue and bring away a force of eighty-five Spaniards, which was surrounded there by 400 insurgents. In attempting to carry out this purpose Lieut. Gillmore and fourteen others were ambushed and taken prisoners by a party of natives armed with Mauser rifles, and, although Admiral Dewey made every effort to negotiate for their exchange, he was unable even to communicate with the insurgent leaders.

News of the capture was received in Washington six days after it occurred, in a dispatch from the Admiral to Secretary Long. As it was the first time any Americans had been taken, unusual interest was excited throughout the country. Until recently the fate of the missing sailors remained uncertain, and it could not be ascertained for months whether they had been killed by their captors or not.

Lieut. Gillmore is well known in Washington, having been stationed there for some time with his wife and family. He was born in Philadelphia on July 10, 1854, and entered the Naval Academy in 1871. Four years later he was graduated as a midshipman and detailed to the Hartford, then the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. After serving from 1877 to 1879 on the Monongahela on the Asiatic Station, he became an Ensign, reaching the grade of Junior Lieutenant eight years later and becoming a Lieutenant in 1891.

At the outoreak of the Spanish war Lieut. Gillmore was connected with the Coast Survey. Throughout the war he served under Capt. Sigsbee on the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, and on Jan. 14 last he was ordered to Manila, where he was assigned by Admiral Dewey to the Yorktown.

The other men reported as lost with Gillmore were William Walton, Chief Quartermaster; John Ellsworth, coxswain; Lyman P. Edwards, landsman; John Dillon, landsman; Paul Vandoit, sailmaker's mate; Charles A. Morissey, landsman; Ora B. McDonald, seaman; Silvio Brisolese, seaman; Albert J Peterson, apprentice, third class; Orrison W. Woodbury, seaman; Denzell G. A. Venville, apprentice, second class; Fred Anderson, landsman, and Edward J. Nygard, gunner's mate, third class.

LIEUT. COL. MILEY DEAD.

Inspector General of Volunteers Succumbs to Fever at Manila—Services in the Cuban Campaign.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, Inspector General of Volunteers, died to-day at Manila. The information reached the War Department in a cablegram from Gen. Otis. His death was due to cerebral meningitis, attendant on typhoid fever.

Col. Miley's rank in the regular army was First Lieutenant, Second Artillery. He came back from the campaign in Cuba a victim of the Cuban fever, and, although he appeared to be in sound physical condition when he volunteered to go to Manila, it is surmised that the seeds of the disease lingering in his system finally caused his death.

Lieut. Col. John D. Miley, United States Volunteers, was born in Illinois, and entered the Military Academy July 1, 1883. Upon being graduated in 1887, he was commissioned a Second Lieutenant, and attached to the Fifth Artillery. He served at Fort Schuyler until Oct. 15 of the same year, when he was transferred to the Fourth Artillery, then stationed at Fort Adams, R. I. Before the year was ended he was transferred back to the Fifth Artillery. In 1894 he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant, which commission he held at the opening of the Spanish-American war. Lieut. Miley attended while stationed at Governors Island the evening lectures at the Columbia Law School, and afterward received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

The beginning of the Spanish war found him acting as an aide de camp on the staff of Gen. Shafter, with the rank of First Lieutenant in the Second Cavalry. During the hurry and bustle at Tampa incident to the embarkation of the Fifth Army Corps, he rose to the occasion in conspicuous style. By his sound judgment and tireless energy he made himself indispensable to his chief. In Cuba his capacity for work was enormous, and he seemed to be ubiquitous. He was brave to a fault. At the Bloody Angle on July 1 he displayed splendid coolness, and by example rallied more than one wavering company.

Lieut. Miley was named by Gen. Shafter as one of the Commissioners to negotiate terms for the capitulation of Santiago, the others being Gen. Wheeler and Gen. Lawton. Later he was sent into the interior at the head of two cavalry troops to receive the surrender of the Spanish garrison. He discharged this delicate duty with his usual consummate tact. Gen. Shafter placed such confidence in his ability that he recommended him for promotion to the rank of Brigadier General of Volunteers after the close of the campaign.

After the close of the Cuban campaign Col. Miley desired to go out to the Philippines, and was ordered to report to Gen. Otis, who made him Inspector General on his staff, and Collector of the Port of Manila. In the latter capacity he did splendid service.

Col. Miley found time to write a book on the Cuban campaign, which was admirable in its treatment of events, but which did not contain a single allusion to his own distinguished services.

SMALLPOX ATTACKS TROOPS.

Thirty-first Regiment at San Francisco Has Five Cases and Eleven Suspects—Moved to an Island.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 19.—The Thirty-first Regiment, United States Infantry, known as the "President's Own" and composed of men from Ohio, Tennessee, and Clay County, Ky., is to-night encamped on Angel Island, just inside Golden Gate, at the Federal Quarantine Station. The regiment was removed from Presidio this afternoon on account of the spread of smallpox among the men.

Five cases are in the pesthouse and eleven other suspects are confined at the detention camp. Two of the cases, Privates J. N. White and Robert Leaming, are known to be malignant smallpox. The doctors are almost as certain concerning Privates Solomon Mullens, Robert Ray, and William Tombough.

Those at the detention hospital are Privates Ernest Jackson, Herbert Lyons, Marion Mumsuy, John Kennedy, William A. Burke, Charles Melvin, and Robert Stemers, all of Company M; Carl Garrison, Company B; Ralph Noble, Company C; Harian Ballinger, Company B, and Joseph I. Upchurch, Company I.

THE REPORTED DESECRATIONS.

Complaints Did Not Come Through Official Church Channels — No Authoritative Complaint.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—President McKinley recently received a protest against the alleged desecration of Catholic Church property in the Philippines, submitted by an organization called the Metropolitan Truth Society. In considering the matter, the Government officials understood that this protest had some authoritative status, but it appears on inquiry that it does not come through the responsible official channels of the Church and is the individual representation of private parties.

The regular Church authorities have taken no action relative to the Philippines, as this has never been submitted to their jurisdiction. Moreover, they have observed with satisfaction that the Archbishop of Manila, who continues to exercise chief authority in the Philippines, has co-operated with the military administration, one of the latest evidences of this co-operation being the issuance of a decree including the Catholic Church holidays among those to be observed in the public schools.

Under such circumstances, there has been no disposition to make an issue with the military authorities, and the reported desecrations have been treated as the work of lawless individuals, having no countenance with the commanding officers. In case of an authoritative protest, it would be doubtless made through the Archbishop of Manila or through the Apostolic Delegate. No reports of desecrations have ever come from these sources.

BISHOP WIGGER'S COMMENTS.

He Denounces the Reported Acts of Soldiers in Manila.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—The rumored desecration of Catholic places of worship by American soldiers in the Philippines brought forth some curt remarks from Bishop Wigger, who addressed to-day the delegates to the National Convention of the National Union of Catholic Young Men's Societies. The Bishop, after stating that the rumors to which he referred had their origin in reports published in newspapers, and in letters received from soldiers in the Philippines, said:

"I trust they are merely rumors without foundation in fact If there is truth in these reports, some action should be taken and something done. This convention ought to pass a resolution asking the Government to inquire into this matter, and if it be found that these outrages were committed on the Catholics of Manilla and their churches, the guilty ones ought to be called forth.

"If American soldiers have defaced churches which we hold in reverence; if they have despoiled sacred vestments and carried off sacred vessels, justice ought to be done in their swift and adequate punishment. We must protest against such outrages if they exist."

PRIVATE HOON A FORGER.

He Was Not Sentenced for Writing to Gen. Otis, but for Forging Names of Comrades to the Petition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—A dispatch has been received at the War Department regarding Private Lawrence F. Hoon of the Fourth Infantry, who was the subject of a letter from Gov. Bushnell to President McKinley, protesting against the sentence of the court-martial at Manila. Gen. Otis says that the petition presented by Hoon had the forged names of several members of his company attached to it, and it was for this that he was convicted.

The following is Gen. Otis's dispatch:

Manila, Sept. 19.

Adjutant General, Washington:

Private Hoon, Company K, Fourth Infantry, sentenced by court-martial sitting at Imus to dishonorable discharge and confinement at Manila prison one year. Sentence approved by Gen. Lawton and being executed. April 17th Hoon sent direct to me a paper purporting to be a petition asking for commission. Paper was referred to commanding officer, Fourth Infantry, without remark. Result, trial on charge of violation of Article LXII. of War, under which specification laid as follows:

In that Private Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth Infantry, did write and send to Major Gen. E. S. Otis, United States Volunteers, Military Governor of the Philippine Islands, a paper purporting to be a petition in words and figures as follows:

"Camp Laloma, April 17. 1899.

"Gen. Otis—Honored Sir: We, the undersigned, do hereby, in behalf of the company, present to you for promotion, under Presidential appointment, Private Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth United States Infantry. For integrity and bravery and good moral character he is unsurpassed in the Fourth Regiment. He has a college education and Senatorial ancestors, his grandfather, Judge William Lawrence, being Controller of the United States Treasury. Private Hoon left his regiment in the trenches and joined the Twenty-second Regiment, F Company, because they were to the front. He left without gun or belt and stood in the lines until a man fell. He took his outfit and fought with them to Maxam. He turned in the outfit to Sergt. Tropper, Company F, of the Twenty-second, and returned to his company. He has been to the front in all the skirmishes of K Company, and has seen three times more service in the Philippines than any man in the regiment. Hoping you will allow him an examination, we thus submit the petition. Yours,

"Sergt. J. Moore, Corp. Mark Baldwin, Corp. Bannon, Corp. Chandler, Privates H. Gosh, C. Beall.

"We could secure the signatures of the entire company, but consider this sufficient, and thus avoid publicity. Yours truly,

Hoon, "Sergt. MOORE,

"Company K, Fourth Infantry."

Knowing that he, the said Lawrence F. Hoon, Company K, Fourth Infantry, had feloniously and maliciously written the names of Sergt. J. Moore, Corp. Mark Baldwin, Corp. Bannon, Corp. Chandler, Privates H. Gosh and C. Beall to the petition with the intent of deceiving the said Gen. Otis, and thereby trying to secure his (Otis's) aid in obtaining a commission as Second Lieutenant in the United States Army. This in camp at Loma Church, near Manila, P. I., on the 17th day of April, 1899. Proceedings of trial forwarded to Washington Aug. 17. OTIS.

THE SPANISH PRISONERS.

Their Transfer to Ships to be Under Direction of Americans.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The War Department has approved the action of Gen. Otis in refusing to allow Spanish ships to go to ports controlled by the insurgents to take away Spanish prisoners. These ships, however, will be allowed to proceed to such ports under the escort of vessels of the United States. The transfer of the Spanish prisoners to the ships will be under the direction and control of United States officers.

The War Department will allow no communication between Aguinaldo or his agents and the Spaniards who may go to bring away the Spanish prisoners.

GUNBOAT BEATS OFF FILIPINOS.

Ensign Davidson, Commanding the Paragua, Commended.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Admiral Watson, dated Manila, Sept. 19:

"Davidson, in Paragua, had sharp engagement on the 14th at San Fabian, Lingayen Gulf, with about 300 insurgents heavily intrenched at a distance of from 1,100 to 700 yards. The insurgents fled. Their fire was weak and ineffective. On the Paragua there were no casualties. The senior officer commends Davidson highly."

The Paragua is one of the little gunboats turned over to the army by Admiral Watson, and Davidson, the commander, is a young ensign. The scene of the battle was on the north coast of Luzon, off the port which forms the northern terminus of the railroad.

Transports Arrive at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Gen. Otis has informed the War Department of the arrival at Manila of the transport Ohio with the men from the wrecked transport Morgan City. She left two sick men at Nagasaki. The City of Sydney also reached Manila to-day. There were no deaths in the course of the voyage, but one man deserted at Nagasaki.

Commissioners Start for Home.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Mr. Denby has cabled the State Department that he sailed to-day from Manila for San Francisco, with Mrs. Denby, his son and daughter, and Prof. Worcester of the Philippine Commission, expecting to arrive in the United States about Oct. 23.

7,441 Volunteers Now Recruited.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The enlistments for the new regiments yesterday were 756, making a total of 7,441. Returns for the colored regiments are coming in, the Forty-eighth having 94 and the Forty-ninth 50 men.

CUBAN TROCHA TO BE A RELIC.

Governor General Brooke Exempts It in His Order Confiscating Spanish Defenses.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Governor General Brooke has issued an order permitting municipalities to pull down and dispose of all temporary Spanish fortifications, returning to the owners such material as was confiscated by the Spanish for governmental purposes.

This order was issued as the result of numerous applications received from many parts of the island for the return of private property unjustly held, and also from municipalities desiring to utilize land occupied by blockhouses and similar defenses.

Gen. Brooke's order exempts the military railroad and trocha extending from Moron to Jucaro on account of the extraordinary completeness of this work, suggesting that future generations of Cubans will be pleased to study a relic of the style of warfare of their forefathers.

Much pleasure is expressed by the Cubans at Gen. Brooke's action in exempting the trocha.

Cubans Attack Spanish Diners.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—A mob of Cubans attempted yesterday to molest ten Spaniards at Regla, a suburb of Havana. The Spaniards had arranged a dinner, which was just commencing when the attack was made.

The mob had the impression that the dinner was being given for political purposes. The police intervened and managed to save the banqueters, who said they were bakers and that the dinner, instead of being given, as the Cubans thought, in a political spirit, was intended to celebrate the success of the recent strike.

Bandit Submits to the Authorities.

HAVANA, Sept. 19.—Felix Martell, a bandit well known in the Guanajay district, has surrendered after having vainly asked pardon of the local authorities. To all his appeals the Mayor of Guanajay replied that he must stand his trial in the regular way. The people of the locality are much gratified at Martell's collapse, as it virtually puts an end to brigandage in that neighborhood.

HAWAIIAN REGISTRY TO CEASE.

To Prevent Indiscriminate Admission of Foreign-Built Ships.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The following order has been issued by the President:

"In the exercise of the power conferred upon him by the joint resolution of Congress, approved by the President on July 7, 1898, entitled 'Joint Resolution to Provide for Annexing the Hawaiian Islands to the United States,' the President of the United States hereby directs that the issue of registers to vessels by the authorities of Hawaii, entitling such vessels to all the rights and privileges of Hawaiian vessels in the ports of nations or upon the high seas, shall hereafter cease."

The purpose of this action is supposed to be the prevention of indiscriminate admission to Hawaiian registry of foreign-built ships, which will later on become entitled to United States registers.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ACCEPTS.

Calls on the President and Notifies Him that He Has No Complaint to Make About His New Station.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley will succeed Rear Admiral Howison in command of the South Atlantic station. He has no protest to make against the assignment which the Navy Department selected for him. As a sailor, he will obey orders without a murmur. He called upon the President this afternoon and told him that he had no complaint to make, that he would cheerfully assume the duties of any post selected by the authority which it had been his pride to serve for forty-three years.

Rear Admiral Schley was very reticent when he left the White House after his interview with the President, and except to say that he always obeyed orders, would make no statement as to the interview and offered no comment upon the assignment to the command of the South Atlantic station.

To the Rear Admiral's friends the President has said that he regards the station as of great importance, especially at this time, in view of the situation in South Africa and the unsettled condition of affairs in some of the South American countries. Far from regarding the assignment as a slight, the President told Admiral Schley's friends he regarded it as a mark of distinction. Besides, he said it was the only way to gratify the Admiral's desire for sea service.

The Asiatic Squadron is under command of Rear Admiral Watson, and Rear Admiral Farquhar, who is Admiral Schley's senior, has been selected for the command of the North Atlantic Squadron when Rear Admiral Sampson leaves it, after the Dewey reception in New York. The only other squadron commensurate with the dignity of a flag officer of Rear Admiral Schley's rank therefore is the South Atlantic.

It is probable, in view of the importance attached to the station at this time, that some additional ships will be assigned to the squadron, which now consists only of the flagship Chicago, the Wilmington, and the Machias.

John Peirce to Build Portsmouth Dock

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The Navy Department has awarded the contract for building the Portsmouth Dock, one of the largest structure of its kind, to John Peirce of New York at $1,089,000.

PLANS FOR PUERTO RICANS.

Gen. Davis Suggests Improvement of the Villages and Towns.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The War Department has received a copy of a circular issued by Gen. Davis through Adjt. Gen. Hall, to the inhabitants of Puerto Rico, indicating how they might profit in some ways through the recent hurricane. Gen. Davis says there is now an opportunity afforded to beautify the villages and improve their sanitary condition.

It is recommended that every town be divided into three zones, in which the buildings should be in the first case of brick and stone; in the second either these materials or wood may be used in substantial structures, and in the third case the materials may be lighter, with thatches or bark roofs and sidings. The proper regulations for the limitation for the number of inhabitants to be permitted on each lot and other rules are laid down in the circular.

PUERTO RICAN RELIEF WORK.

The Central Puerto Rican Relief Committee will ship on the transport Buford to-day for San Juan 350,000 pounds of rice and 350,000 pounds of beans.

The National Bank of North America, the depository for the Puerto Rican Relief Fund, reported yesterday the following contributions:

Elizabeth W. Floyd, New York, $5; citizens of Odell, Ill., $14; Charles J. Ferrin, Jr., New York, $50; Long & Koch, Newark, N. J., $5; through The New York Observer, $1; citizens of Greenwood County, Kan., $2; through Secretary of War, L. M. Bates, M. D., St. Matthews, S. C., $1; previously acknowledged, $46,583.90. Total, $46,611.90.

IN THE THEATRICAL WORLD

Miss Lulu Glaser Forced to Speak Her Lines in "Cyrano."

HER THROAT IN BAD CONDITION

Consented to Appear Last Night, as Her Understudy Is Not Up in the Part —Speedy Recovery Looked For.

While Miss Lulu Glaser sang the rôle of Roxane, in the first performance of the opera "Cyrano de Bergerac," at the Knickerbocker Theatre on Monday night, few persons in the audience were aware that she was suffering greatly from a bad sore throat. At the conclusion of the performance she was completely exhausted, and was taken to the Manhattan Hotel, accompanied by her mother, and placed under the attention of her physician.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon word was sent to Manager Ariel Barney that it would be almost impossible for Miss Glaser, in her condition, to assume the rôle in the performance last night. Telegrams were immediately sent to John McGhie, the director of the orchestra, and Francis Wilson, who was at his home, in New Rochelle, to come to Mr. Barney's office, in the Knickerbocker Theatre Building, to consider the situation.

The management was in an unfortunate predicament, as Miss Glaser's understudy is not as yet well enough up in the part to go through the performance satisfactorily. It was finally decided to visit Miss Glaser and persuade her to make her appearance. After discussing the situation Miss Glaser decided to play, but without singing, and last night she went through the entire performance speaking her lines.

Manager Barnie said last night Miss Glaser's condition was due to a relaxation of the vocal cords. By the time this evening's performance is given he hopes she will be able to sing the rôle and that her voice will be fully restored.

MISS YVONNE DE TREVILLE'S TRIP.

The Prima Donna Sang and Was Well Received in London.

Miss Yvonne de Treville, the prima donna, recently returned from Europe, where she went shortly after the close of her engagement in this city last season, with the Castle Square Opera Company. While abroad she sang with much success at the Wagner concert at Queen's Hall, and as a result was engaged for another appearance, when she met with a most cordial reception. She was unable to accept engagements to remain abroad because of her arrangement to appear this season with Mr. Savage's company.

Miss de Treville's first appearance at the American Theatre will be as Eva in the performance of "Die Meistersinger" on Oct. 2, followed by "Romeo and Juliet," "Tannhauser," and other important operas. She spent the latter part of the Summer in Switzerland with her mother studying Wagner rôles, which she is to sing this Winter. She also spent some little time in Paris, where she ordered costumes for the new rôles she is to assume.

"IN PARADISE" MAY GO TO LONDON.

Successful Piece Badly Wanted There to Succeed "The Ghetto."

The absolute failure which the Potter and Bellew production of "The Ghetto" at the Comedy Theatre in London has proved prompted the management of this house to cable an inquiry to George W. Lederer as to what his terms for the immediate transference of his present attraction, "The Rounders," to London would be. Mr. Lederer not being at all anxious to send the play across the water at this particular time, cabled a prohibitive figure. The Levenston-Lorillard Syndicate wired back that his terms could not be entertained, but at the same time asked Mr. Lederer to recommend some successful attraction now being presented in New York which he thought could be secured. To this request Mr. Lederer replied that the entire company and play of "In Paradise" could be secured, at the same time stating terms. Up to a late hour last night Mr. Lederer had received no further communication from London. He however said he thought it was very likely that the play with the entire cast would soon be seen in London at the Comedy Theatre.

MISS LOFTUS NOT SERIOUSLY ILL.

The Actress Says She Is Only Suffering from a Slight Cold.

The report published yesterday that Miss Cissie Loftus was seriously ill at the Vendome Hotel, suffering from a severe cold, was greatly exaggerated. It was ascertained last evening that her cold is not of an alarming character, and that she expects to be out and about again in a day or two and to take up the study of her lines in the rôle of Roxane in Richard Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac."

Miss Loftus prides herself upon being a rapid learner of her lines, and anticipates that she will be fully prepared to fill the rôle when the performance is given in Boston early next month.

MISS DRESSLER'S NEW ENGAGEMENT

Miss Marie Dressler, directly after she had severed her connection with "The Man in the Moon" company at the New York Theatre, signed a contract with Mr. Proctor to appear in the theatres on his circuit.

She will make her first appearance at Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre Oct. 9, when she will be seen in an entirely new specialty which she is preparing.

Miss Ritchie Off to Europe Again.

Miss Adele Ritchie, who on her return from Europe recently said her visit was solely for the purpose of ascertaining whether she was to play the leading female rôle in Edwin Knowles's production of "The Three Little Lambs," and who subsequently announced that she had been engaged for that part, has gone across the Atlantic again, and Miss Margaret Lemon will act in her stead.

Eugene O'Rourke Too Ill to Act.

Eugene O'Rourke, the comedian, is ill in a Philadelphia hospital. He was scheduled to appear at the Novelty Theatre, Brooklyn, on last Monday afternoon, but sent a telegram announcing his illness.

KILLED A PURSUING SHERIFF.

SALINAS, Cal., Sept. 19.—Sheriff H. F. Farley of Monterey County was shot and killed last night by George Caesar, whom he was trying to arrest for arson.

Caesar, while drinking, threatened to shoot four peace officers and burn up the town. Shortly afterward a barn and a house were discovered on fire, and the Sheriff, with ex-District Attorney Seabal, went in search of Caesar, who had run home and armed himself with a shotgun.

As the Sheriff entered the house, Caesar shot the officer through the forehead. Farley died soon afterward. Caesar escaped, but the whole town was aroused, and after an hour's search the murderer was found hiding in a cellar and placed under arrest.

Cramps' Joiners May Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The ship joiners employed at the Cramps' shipyard held a meeting to-night and decided to strike to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock unless the Cramps accede to their demands presented several days ago, which ask for a nine-hour workday at 30 cents an hour. There are several hundred joiners employed at the yards. The machinists and blacksmiths who struck recently at the yards are still out, but it is believed that there will be an early settlement with these employes. The patternmakers, who presented grievances yesterday to the company, expect an answer on Thursday.

Christian Science Denounced.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Sept. 19.—At the annual meeting and shore dinner of the Westchester Medical Society to-day a paper entitled "Christian Science Before the Law" was read by W. A. Purrington of New York. It was followed by a discussion in which the hundred lawyers, clergymen, and physicians present took part. The questions raised were: Is Christian Science scientific, is it Christianlike, and is it legal? The unanimous opinion was that it was not scientific, not Christianlike, and illegal where a charge is made.

Ehrich Bros.

6th Avenue and 23d Street.

Fine Autumn Millinery. The First Ehrich Showing.

Yesterday will go down in store annals as one of Millinery triumph. Never before have we made a showing more deserving of great attention. Never before has your response been so gratifying and enthusiastic. We are pleased to have succeeded in pleasing you. We found it not an easy task to outdo the exhibitions of years past, but Paris helped us admirably, and our own designers never have created more cleverly. Wednesday and Thursday the formal opening continues.

In the Upholstery Store; a Most Attractive Sale.

Curtains, Portieres, Upholstering and Rugs—all at unusual prices. But we needn't have mentioned price. This is a place of more than price attraction—and these prices speak for themselves.

750 pairs IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, white and ivory, exclusive designs, novelty effects, rich applique, best quality bobbinett; sale prices,

3.98, 4.50, 4.98, 5.75, 6.98 and 7.98.

RENAISSANCE LACE CURTAINS, highest class of lace needlework; value $7.50 to $20.00 and upward per pair,

5.98, 7.98, 9.98, 12.98 and 15.98.

2,000 Pairs NOTTINGHAM and SCOTCH LACE CURTAINS, reproductions of High Grade Laces, new reliable buttonhole worked edge (over 50 styles),

98c, 1.35, 1.48, 1.75, 1.98 up to 5.00.

IRISH POINT LACE BED SETS,

5.75, 7.98, 9.48, 11.75.

RENAISSANCE LACE BED SETS,

12.98, 17.98, 24.50, 23.74.

IRISH POINT VESTIBULE LACE,

12 inch	18 inch	24 inch	30 inch
49c	63c	83c	95c

Portieres,

Surpassing all previous showing in elegance, design and colorings.

All reversible, in satin grounds, rep grounds and rich Armure weaves; large variety Oriental novelties; prices now, special,

2.98, 3.98, 4.98, 5.98 and 7.48.

New MANTEL LAMBREQUINS and PIANO SCARFS, made up in rich Velour and Satin Brocade, all with rich fringes, each,

3.98, 4.98, 5.98

FRENCH VELOUR TABLE COVERS, Special, 1½ yds. square, 3.35

LARGE VARIETY OTHER STYLES LOW PRICES.

300 Sofa and Cozy Corner CUSHIONS, value $1.75 to $3.00, 98c. & 1.97

Opening of entirely new line fine FURNITURE COVERINGS in Tapestry Top Satin Damasks, Brocades and Velvets, per yd, 59c. to 7.50

Our Rug Store.

Hamadan, Shirvan and Daghestan RUGS, value $9.00 to $12.00, 6.58 to 9.50

Antique Gumje and Carabagh RUGS, value $10.50 to $15.00, 8.50 to 12.00

Antique Mossoul and Kazak RUGS, value $17.00 to $24.00, 13.50 to 19.00

DOMESTIC SMYRNA RUGS, best quality, all wool:

12x9 ft.	10.6x7.6	9x6 ft.	7x4 ft.
31.98	22.24	14.43	6.98
	6x3 ft.	5x2.6.	
	4.25	2.88	

MONARCHICAL GRADE, almost equal to the highest grade:

2.6x5 ft.	3x6 ft.	4x7 ft.	6x9 ft.
1.79	2.59	4.35	8.89
	7.6x10.6	9x12 ft.	
	13.98	18.75	

Fine WILTON CARPET RUGS, with rich centres and borders; special sale price, 9x12 ft. 26.98

AXMINSTER RUGS, copies of Oriental antique carpets; special sale price, 12x9 ft. 21.48

Real Bagdad PORTIERES, rich colorings, heavy embroidery, 2.50, 3.48, 3.98, 4.48 each.

Attention is directed to our ability in furnishing cozy corner drapery work, slip covers, shades and awnings. Estimates furnished on short notice.

Men's Overcoats Just Half Price.

BOX TOP COATS of Covert cloth, twenty different shades. All with strapped seams and finely tailored. Lined throughout with fine Italian lining. Intended to retail at $10.00. Strictly fashion's latest whim. Here while they last . . . 5.00

Men's Store, Main Floor, 23d St., Entrance.

Umbrellas Reduced

It's well to prepare for a rainy day. Here's a chance in a double sense. You can get the umbrella and have money left to lay aside.

26-inch Union Taffeta Silk, a very choice assortment of handles, including fancy Dresdens; buffalo horn, silver trimmed; pearl hooks and princess handles; reduced from $2.48 to 1.69

1.25 Gloves at 75c.

Imported Glace KID GLOVES, with four large pearl buttons and embroidered backs. Every desirable shade and black and white. Instead of 1.25 the price will be to-morrow, ... 75c

Carpets

GOOD BRUSSELS, worsted surface, excellent assortment, made, laid, during this sale, at, per yard, 49c

VELVETS, that should be $1.10, at per yard, ... 69c

INGRAINS, an unusually large showing, up from, per yard . 19c

Regular 35c. OILCLOTHS, at, per yard 25c

Regular 55c. LINOLEUMS, at, per yard 39c

During this sale we will lay, free of charge, all LINOLEUMS sold for more than 40 cents per yard, and all OILCLOTHS sold for more than 25 cents per yard. That is an item worth remembering.

STANDARD OIL'S DEFENSE.

Makes a Long Answer to the Petition of the Attorney General of Nebraska for Its Expulsion.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 19.—The Standard Oil Company to-day filed a spirited answer to the petition of the Attorney General which urged the expulsion of the company from the State under the anti-trust law of 1897. It denies that it is a trust, asserting that the trust feature was abolished in 1892.

The original petition signed by the Attorney General charges the corporation with the violation of a criminal statute of the State, defining a trust and providing means for the suppression of the same and making the violation of the statute a misdemeanor. Answering that allegation, the oil company claims it has not committed a misdemeanor until it has been convicted of the misdemeanor under said provision of said statute, and a judgment of a competent court has been duly entered establishing such conviction and thereby adjudging the forfeiture of defendant's right to carry on business in the State of Nebraska. The defendant further claims that no such action has ever been brought against it.

The defendant alleges in conclusion that the act of the Legislature of April 15, 1897, in passing the aforesaid "anti-trust" statute, is illegal because it violates the State Constitutional provisions by "depriving persons of liberty and property without due process of law, violates the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures, compels persons in a criminal case to give evidence against themselves; it has the effect to injure persons on their lands, goods, persons, and reputations, and does not provide a remedy therefor by due course of law; it ex post facto and impairs the obligations of contracts; it takes and damages property public use the property of citizens of said State and of the United States without just compensation therefor in that the penalty to be suffered by the defendant is disproportionate to the nature of the offense charged against it."

THE PROPOSED CORSET TRUST.

Manufacturers Not Sanguine of Success in Forming Such a Concern.

Conflicting rumors regarding the formation of a corset trust, which have been circulated at intervals for some months past, were revived yesterday, when a statement was circulated that the American Corset Company was about to be incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of $30,000,000.

Thomas F. Somers of the corset manufacturing and selling firm of Birdsey, Somers & Co., when seen yesterday afternoon, said that, as a matter of fact, there had been no definite arrangement thus far. The deal; Mr. Somers says, will be consummated before Oct. 1 or else it will fall through.

According to Mr. Somers, the trust, if organized, will have a capital of $30,000,000—$10,000,000 in bonds, $10,000,000 in preferred stock, and $10,000,000 in common stock. The promoters are James Milton Gill of Boston and Frederick Wright of Springfield, who are supported by parties whose names cannot be disclosed at present. Options, he said, have been secured on eighteen concerns, as follows: American Lady Corset Company, Bortree Corset Company, Birdsey, Somers & Co., Coronet Corset Company, Chicago Corset Company, Globe Corset Company, I. Newman & Sons, James Bowers & Co., Jackson Corset Company, Langdon, Batcheller & Co., Michigan Corset Company, Olmsted, Quabog Corset Company, Reliance Corset Company, Strouse, Adler & Co., Warner Brothers Company, Worcester Corset Company, Bay State Corset Company, and the R. & G. Corset Company. In regard to his own concern, he said the option was for cash.

Other members of the corset trade made conflicting statements about the proposed trust. At the store of Strouse, Adler & Co. all connection with the plan was emphatically denied. A representative of Langdon, Batcheller & Co. said that he thought the trust was doomed to fail through, but refused to say whether the firm had granted any option on its business. The head of another one of the largest corset concerns in the country said that an option was held on his concern, but that the trust, as far as he knew, was no nearer formation that it was six months ago.

LEATHER TRUST TO ORGANIZE.

Officers of American Hide and Leather Company to be Chosen To-day.

The permanent organization of the American Hide and Leather Company will be effected to-day at 40 Wall Street. This Board of Directors will be elected: Thomas C. Hammond, H. Kirke White, E. C. Cottle, J. F. Ramsdell, C. H. Buswell, Charles W. Tidd, H. W. Wadleigh, William Becker, A. W. Downing, Albert Bernard, Thomas J. Ryan, Thomas Kernan, John K. Murdock, Henry Seligman, Frederick Strauss, George A. Hill, C. A. De Gersdorff, James Skinner, Thomas W. Hall, W. N. Eisendrath, E. L. White, Theodore S. Haight, F. L. Roenitz, Matthew Robson, Aaron Hecht, E. E. Elms, and James B. Weed. The board will elect officers as soon as it organizes.

The properties comprehended in the merger which constitutes the American Hide and Leather Company were taken over in detail yesterday. There was no hitch in the transactions.

MISS YATMAN BROKE RECORDS.

Had Ridden 675 Miles on Her Bicycle Up to 9:50 o'Clock Last Night Since Saturday Evening at 6:45.

VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Sept. 19.—Miss Jane Yatman, who is breaking all records for women in century road riding, reached her hotel here shortly after 9:50 o'clock to-night, having then ridden 675 miles. She then began a somewhat longer rest than usual, pending the start upon the last twenty-five miles of her race.

The rest, however, is primarily intended to put her into as good condition as possible, so that if at the end of the 700 miles she decides to go on and make 800, she may be in condition to do so. She figures to finish the seventh hundred at 3 o'clock in the morning. She is being paced during the seventh hundred by Charles Mock, Charles Scott, and W. Wildmann. She is in fair condition, and is looking better than might be expected of a woman who has been riding almost continuously since Saturday night.

She is to-night five hours under the best previous record for women. She has established new records for every hundred from the first. Mrs. Lindsley held the best six-hundred-mile record before. Mrs. Lindsley's best was 600 miles in seventy-two hours. Miss Yatman completed her sixth hundred in 68½ hours. In July last Miss Yatman wheeled 500 miles in 58 hours 50 seconds. Her 500 miles in the present endurance tr

THE RACING AT GRAVESEND

Toluca Made a Bad Showing in the Seabreeze Stakes.

IT WAS WON BY ALPEN

Ben Eder Won a Farcical Hurdle Race, and Clonsilla, Rockton, Motley, and Mai Also Won.

Such an experience as the Brooklyn Jockey Club had with a hurdle stake race yesterday was enough to discourage the management and make it decide to do away with jumping races forever. For a stake with $800 added but three horses started, and none of these went the route, a mile and three-quarters, better than would a lot of absolutely untrained horses turned loose on the track. Merlin refused nearly every jump, and had to be fairly lifted over each in succession, finally bolting through and carrying away a portion of a fence. Life Guard went down at the fourth jump, but was remounted and ridden over the course for third money. Ben Eder, who won by about a half mile, jumped so poorly that any half fit and properly schooled horse would have beaten him a furlong over the course. Altogether, the thing was rather a farce than a race, and if that is the best the owners of "leppers" can do, managers of race tracks will be justified in withdrawing support to owners of horses of this class.

The only other stake race on the card yesterday was the Seabreeze, for three-year-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth. This, too, had but three starters. Toluca was a 4 to 5 favorite for the race, but she was manifestly unfit, running in anything but a free fashion and with a short, choppy stride wholly unlike that she has when she is herself. She was a bad last in the field of three at the finish, a shameful exhibition for which Mr. Whitney would be amply justified in sharply overhauling his trainer, "Sam" Hildreth. Poor a horse as Alpen is, he was able to win. Of course, the trainer of Toluca blamed the jockey for the failure of his horse, but, as she began to lose ground after the first eighth run in 0:13—it would seem that the trouble was with the condition of the filly.

Jefferson was touted about as a good thing for the second race, and the entire Brooklyn contingent backed him as if they had a certainty this time. The stable boy Brien who rode Jefferson essayed to make a runaway race of it. But at the end of seven furlongs Clonsilla took the lead from him, and thereafter had things pretty much her own way, winning handily at the end by a length and a half from Jefferson, who barely beat Dan Rice out for the place. Maher rode the winner with good judgment.

Rockton, favorite of the bunch that ran in the third race, a five and a half furlong dash for two-year-olds, won as he pleased. Hamrock and Shimarnock both made an effort to dispute his right to the first honors, but neither was good enough to bother him any to speak of, and Spencer had a decidedly easy time of it getting the favorite home in front.

After the failure of Toluca in the stake race there was another trial for a bunch of two-year-olds in a handicap at six furlongs. Montanic was a hot favorite, but did not finish in the money, the race going to "Billy" Lakeland's filly Motley, which has heretofore proved so much of a failure that the bookies laid 12 to 1 against her and her stable companion, Peaceful. Reynolds, who was heavily played, made a lively bid for the money, and flattered his backers by leading up to the last sixteenth pole. There Motley caught and passed him, and won cleverly by a length and a half from Reynolds. Montanic, the favorite, was a poor sixth at the finish, about the place he held all through the race.

People who were "on" her over Clawson's ride on Toluca in the fourth race were pacified after the last one, if they happened to back his mount. Mai, in that scramble, at six furlongs. Clawson rode her very cleverly and snatched victory from Lambent by a good ride in the last few score yards of the distance. Maher tried hard to do the trick in the same distance with Monadour, but his mount was not quite up to it. Lady Lindsay, favorite in the betting, and who raced with Lambent until well into the stretch, cut it badly in the last sixteenth of a mile and was fourth at the finish.

The Summaries.

FIRST RACE.—The Kings Highway Hurdle Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $40 each, or only $10 if declared by 2 P. M. the day before the race, of which $150 to the second and $100 to third. One mile and three-quarters, over seven hurdles. Time—3:53.

1—Ben Eder, J. W. Colt's b. g., 6 years, by Ponsco-Workmate, 109 pounds, 2 to 9 and out.....(Flinnigan)
2—Merlin, W. C. Daly's b. c., by Magnetizer-Merry Nelly, 4, 132, 15 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Burgess)
3—Lifeguard, Mr. Chamblet's b. g., by Linden-Bonnie Lizzie, 3, 133, 5 to 1.....(Veltch)

Merlin refused several times, but finally got around in time to land second money. Lifeguard fell at the third hurdle, but was remounted and finished third.

Ben Eder won by a mile, with Merlin about half that distance in front of Lifeguard.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won since Aug. 26; selling. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49.

1—Clonsilla, Coughacres Stable's ch. f., 4 years, by Enthusiast-Maid of Athens, $500, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Maher)
2—Jefferson, F. D. Beard's b. g., 6, 98, 3 to 1 and even.....(Odell)
3—Dan Rice, Hayman & Frank's ch. c., 4, 106, 3 to 1.....(O'Leary)

Piccolo, 3, 97, 8 to 1, (Dupee;) Estaca, 5, 106, 20 to 1, (Clawson;) Bettie Gray, 3, 94, 20 to 1, (H. Evans;) Mariti, 4, 103, 40 to 1, (Wilson;) Forget Not, 4, 104, 40 to 1, (Bullman;) Blueaway, 4, 110, 3 to 1, (Keenan,) and Deyo, 4, 103, 15 to 1, (Jenkins,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds which have not won $750, to carry 110 pounds. Purse $700, added to a subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:07 4-5.

1—Rockton, S. Sanford & Son's b. c., by Meddler-Brown Princess, 110 pounds, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5.....(Spencer)
2—Hammock, P. J. Dwyer's blk. c., 110, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Kilmarnock, J. E. Madden's br. c., 117, 4 to 1.....(Odom)

Standing, 110, 15 to 1, (Wilson;) All Gold, 110, 5 to 1, (Jenkins,) Goldene, 110, 60 to 1, (Bullman;) Post Haste, 110, 40 to 1, (Clawson;) Ross Clark, 110, 200 to 1, (Hennessey;) Big Gun, 114, 40 to 1, (Doggett;) Mac Flecknoe, 110, 30 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Pinchem, 110, 200 to 1, (Boland,) also ran and finished as named.

Won easily by a length; half a length between second and third.

FOURTH RACE.—The Seabreeze Stakes, for three-year-olds. Purse $1,000, added to a subscription of $50 each, or $15 forfeit, to the winner, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49 2-5.

1—Alpen, Delmel & Farrell's ch. c., by Sir Dixon-Alpena, $500, 96 pounds, 11 to 5 and 11 to 20.....(Wilson)
2—Hurricane, Woodard & Anderson's ch. c., by Hanover-Nellie C., 101, 5 to 1 and 9 to 10.....(Dupee)
3—Toluca, Sydney Paget's ch. f., by Nomad-Sweet, 103, 7 to 10.....(Clawson)

Won easily by two lengths; four lengths between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap, for two-year-olds. Purse $800, added to a subscription of $10 each, or $5 if declared, to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:11 2-5.

1—Motley, W. Lakeland's gr. f., by Montana-Ella Gregg, 102 pounds, 12 to 1 and 4 to 1, coupled with Peaceful.....(Boland)
2—Reynolds, J. Adams's b. c., 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Bullman)
3—Herbert, W. C. Rollins's b. c., 104, 7 to 2.....(Maher)

McMeekin, 126, 8 to 1, (Sims;) King Bramble, 104, 10 to 1, (Clawson;) Montanic, 120, 11 to 5, (O'Leary;) Boundlee, 109, 15 to 1, (Dupee;) Benalder, 108, 12 to 1, (Spencer;) Rochester, 101, 100 to 1, (Jenkins;) Maidstone, 106, 100 to 1, (Wilson,) and Peaceful, 100, 12 to 1, coupled with Motley, (Brown,) also ran and finished as named.

Won ridden out by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—For mares of all ages which have not won $1,000 in 1899. Purse $700, added to the subscription of $10 each to the winner, of which $125 to the second and $75 to the third. About six furlongs. Time—1:18 1-5.

1—Mai, S. Sanford & Son's b. f., 3 years, by Meddler-Springtide, 114 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clawson)
2—Monadour, Brown & Wimmer's ch. f., 3, 114, 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Maher)
3—Lambent, M. Clancy's br. m., aged, 120, 7 to 2.....(O'Leary)

Lady Lindsey, 3, 114, 7 to 5, (Spencer,) and Dogilda, 4, 120, 100 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

Won in a drive by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Highweight handicap for all ages. About six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Bendoran	140	J. A. Grey	107
Peep o' Day	128	Matanza	106
Maximo Gomez	116	Gulden	102
Jinks	110	Blarneystone	100
Ben Hadad	108	Sir Christopher	95
Miss Marica	108		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Veracious	115	Asthore	101
Golden Link	110	Chappaqua	100
Rare Perfume	106	Klondyke Queen	93
Leo Planter	104	Lady Meddlesome	93
Cathedral	104	Diminutive	93
Gen. Mart Gary	104		

THIRD RACE.—The Willow Stakes for fillies two years old; allowances. Five and a half furlongs.

Prejudice	119	Oneck Queen	107
Runaway Girl	114	Iroquois Belle	99
Parthia	107	Eileen Daly	99
Star Chime	107	Jugglery	99
Lady of the Vale	107		

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap for all ages. One mile and a half.

The Bachelor	126	Laverock	112
Sendee Ego	118	Star of Bethlehem	110
Latson	113	Speers	95

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs.

Erwin	112	Belle of Orleans	104
Goldone	107	Oread	104
Kitchener	107	Dunblane	103
Mynheer	107	Bold Knight	102
Shoreham	107	Ceylon	101
Lingerie	107	Matt Simpson	97
Boundlee	105	Fluke	94

SIXTH RACE.—For maidens of all ages, to carry 110 pounds. One mile and a sixteenth.

Desperado	110	Stain	107
James Tod	110	Trail	107
Bangor	110	Locochee	107
Royal Sterling	110	George Le Bar	107
Pins	107	Gar Avon	107
Jonah	107	General Shafter	107

AMERICAN JOCKEYS WIN.

Sloan and "Skeets" Martin Each Ride Two Horses to Victory.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—At the first day's racing of the Birmingham September meeting to-day the Avon Selling Nursery Plate was won by J. A. Miller's Doleful, ridden by "Tod" Sloan. Twelve horses ran five furlongs straight. The betting was 4 to 1 against Doleful.

The Hindlip Plate was won by D. Seymour's Squire Jack. Sloan rode J. A. Miller's Birpham and finished second. Eight horses ran one mile and five furlongs.

The Estates Selling Plate was won by Fair Penitent, ridden by Sloan. Ten horses ran six furlongs straight.

A maiden plate was won by R. W. B. Jardine's three-year-old chestnut colt Mentelith. Lord William Beresford's Violence, ridden by Sloan, was second. Four horses ran one mile.

At the Pontefract Autumn meeting to-day "Skeets" Martin won the Leeds Handicap Plate on Mr. Colley's bay filly Hoylake. Six horses ran five furlongs.

Martin also finished first on Mr. Colley's three-year-old bay filly Palmira in the race for the West Riding Autumn Handicap Plate. Six horses ran one mile and a half.

Kentucky Horse Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 19.—The entire list of thoroughbred horses owned by Edward Corrigan in Kentucky was shipped to-night to California. This shipment closes out Col. Corrigan's breeding interests in this State, he recently having sold Riley and a lot of his valuable brood mares to Applegate & McMeekin.

Henry Miller left here this morning in charge of a carload of thoroughbred yearlings going to E. D. Morgan, William Lakeland, and Arthur White of New York. All save those going to Mr. White were bred at Dr. E. M. Norwood's farm.

MISS SHELDON WINS AT GOLF.

Beats Miss Rowland in the Fairfield County Club's Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Sept. 19.—Play for the Secretary's Cup at the Fairfield County Golf Club began yesterday and concluded to-day. It was a handicap medal competition for the ladies.

On Monday medal play began, in which eight qualified. They were Mrs. J. W. Montieth, Miss K. Rowland, Miss J. Sheldon, Mrs. E. N. Norton, Miss Wurster, Miss Adams, Miss N Hoyt, and Miss L. Willard. In the match play off eighteen holes Mrs. Monteith beat Miss Willard, 1 up. Miss Rowland beat Miss Hoyt, 1 up. Miss J. Sheldon beat Miss Wurster, 6 up and 5 to play. Mrs. Norton beat Miss Adams, 8 up and 7 to play.

In the semi-finals to-day Miss Rowland beat Mrs. Monteith, 3 up and 2 to play, and Miss Sheldon beat Mrs. Norton, 2 up.

The final nine holes were between Miss Sheldon and Miss Rowland, the former winning by 2 up. These two ladies are the scratch players of the club.

DEATHS STOP POLO GAMES.

Harry P. Whitney and the Eustis Brothers Unable to Play.

H. L. Herbert, Chairman of the Polo Association, announced yesterday that the championship games scheduled for this week will not be played this year. The recent deaths of Cornelius Vanderbilt and ex-Ambassador James B. Eustis have taken Harry Payne Whitney and the Eustis brothers from the polo field for the balance of the season. Harry Payne Whitney and W. C. Eustis were to have played on the Meadow Brook team in the final championship contest on Saturday, and although strong efforts have been made to fill their places, it has been found impossible to do so. Meadow Brook, therefore, cannot defend her title to the William Waldorf Astor championship cup, which the Hempstead men have held for the last two years. A nice point for the Polo Association is now raised, and that is, who will take charge of the cup for the coming year?

The entries for the Somerset Country Club polo games to be played next week at Bernardsville, N. J., closed yesterday, and the drawings were made.

Tennis at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 19.—The tennis tournament to-day was characterized by brilliant and rapid plays. Summary:

Ladies singles:
Miss Banks defeated Miss Doherty, 7—5, 6—1.
Miss McAteer defeated Miss Natalie Jordan, 6—2, 6—1.

Ladies doubles:
Miss Atkinson and Miss McAteer defeated Miss Anna Harries and Miss Natalie Jordan, 6—2, 6—1.

Men's singles:
John Hammond defeated Starbuck Smith, 7—5, 6—3.
Stanley M. Ramsey defeated Truxton Emerson, 6—4, 3—6, 6—1.
William Hunt defeated Fred Fabel, 6—2, 6—2.
Ernest Diehl defeated Robert Neff, 6—1, 9—7.
Sutphin defeated Halsey, 6—1, 6—1.
Kellogg defeated Wagner, 6—4, 6—1.
Decamp defeated Fenley 6—0, 6—4.
Gregory defeated Holterhoff, 7—5, 6—4.

Orange Tennis Tourney Won by Paret.

The championship singles in the Orange Lawn Tennis Club's Fall tournament were finished yesterday afternoon, J. P. Paret winning the club championship. This victory gives Paret two "legs" on the cup, as he won the trophy in 1896. Yesterday's score:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—J. P. Paret (challenger) beat G. H. Miles, (holder,) 6—4, 6—2, 5—7, 6—4.

CARPENTERS' STRIKE NOT WON.

Master Carpenters and Cabinetmakers Determined to Resist.

Notwithstanding the boasts of the carpenters that they are winning all along the line in their demands for 50 cents an hour, an eight-hour workday, and a Saturday half-holiday, their efforts seem likely to be prolonged into a long fight. The employing cabinetmakers, at a meeting held on Monday evening, decided not to make any concessions, and the Master Carpenters' Association, at a secret meeting held a few days previous, had also decided not to yield, but rather shut down their shops for a time. The Building Trades League, it was reported yesterday, indorsed the decisions of both those organizations, and decided to support them should the strikes of the carpenters and cabinetmakers be extended to other trades.

President John L. Hamilton of the Master Carpenters' Association, when spoken to yesterday about the demands of the carpenters' unions, said they were so exorbitant and sweeping that he could not see how they could be granted. If the unions had treated the employers fairly, he continued, and had given them even three months' notice, a good many of the individual members of the Master Carpenters might have granted the demands, even if the association itself had refused to do so. In regard to the lists of employers which the unions had given out as having granted the demands, Mr. Hamilton remarked that many of them were small contractors, and some others had temporary contracts on account of the Dewey celebration, and were compelled to pay the advance demanded or lose their contracts. He had himself had investigated the reports about employers yielding, and had found many of them to be without foundation. Still he could not tell whether the association might not modify its decision.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

St. Louis Nine Defeats New York Men by a Score of 13 to 2.

LOCALS' PITCHERS INEFFECTIVE

Manager Hoey Tries Two New Outfielders, and Both Show Excellent Form—Other Games.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	89	39	.695
Philadelphia	83	49	.629
Boston	81	51	.614
Baltimore	75	53	.586
St. Louis	76	59	.563
Cincinnati	73	60	.549
Chicago	68	64	.515
Pittsburg	63	70	.474
Louisville	61	70	.466
New York	53	76	.411
Washington	49	81	.377
Cleveland	20	119	.144

Results of League Games Yesterday.

St. Louis, 13; New York, 2.
Chicago, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Boston, 9; Pittsburg, 5.
The games in Philadelphia and Baltimore were postponed on account of rain.

Games To-day.

Pittsburg in New York.
St. Louis in Brooklyn.
Chicago in Boston.
Cincinnati in Philadelphia.
Cleveland in Baltimore.
Louisville in Washington.

The New York baseball nine did some experimenting at the Polo Grounds yesterday, but this does not account for the easy manner in which St. Louis won the game, as the two new players tried in the outfield did not help the visitors any. It was the poor pitching of Seymour and Doheny that gave the visitors nearly all their runs.

Fleming and Woodruff were the new men tried. Fleming, who played in centre field, was with the Providence Club until recently. He seems to understand the game and is fast. He stopped one run at the plate by a fast throw after recovering a base hit. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Blake, cf.	1	2	2	0	0	Van H'n, lf.	1	2	3	0	0
Heidr'k, rf.	2	2	2	0	0	O'Brien, 2b.	1	1	4	3	0
Burkett, lf.	2	1	2	0	0	Davis, ss.	0	1	3	4	0
Shreck, 1b.	1	3	11	1	0	Doyle, 1b.	0	3	10	0	0
Cross, 3b.	1	3	1	3	0	Woodruf, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Wallace, ss.	1	1	3	3	0	Fleming, cf.	0	0	1	2	0
Childs, 2b.	1	1	0	4	0	Wrigley, 3b.	0	0	0	4	1
O'Connor, c.	3	1	2	0	0	Warner, c.	0	0	2	1	1
Sudhoff, p.	2	1	0	1	0	Seymour, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Doheny, p.	0	0	1	0	1
Total	13	15	24	12	0	Total	2	8	24	15	3

St. Louis	1	1	3	0	0	7	1	0	—13
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Three-base hits—Blake, Cross. Two-base hit—Childs. Home run—Shreck. Base on balls—Off Sudhoff, 3; off Seymour, 8; off Doheny, 5. Struck out—By Sudhoff, 1; by Doheny, 1. First base by errors—St. Louis, 1. Left on bases—St. Louis, 7; New York, 9. Stolen bases—O'Connor, Van Haltren, Davis. Double plays—Childs, Wallace, and Shreck; Davis and Doyle; O'Brien and Doyle, (2.) Hit by pitched ball—O'Connor, Davis. Umpire—Mr. Manassau.

CHICAGOS BEAT THE BROOKLYNS.

Callahan's Pitching and Mertes's Batting Won the Victory.

The Brooklyns were beaten at Washington Park yesterday afternoon through the splendid pitching of Callahan and the timely batting of Mertes. The home team is handicapped at present, Dahlen and Daly being unable to play. Beck, late of the Toledo Club, played at second base. His fielding was good, but he seems to be a weak batter. Hughes did not allow the visitors many hits. Mertes made three of these, including a home run and a triple, bringing three runs to Chicago. The score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	0	0	1	0	0	Keeley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0
Curley, 2b.	0	0	0	4	0	Keeler, rf.	0	1	4	1	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	4	0	0	Jennings, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Everitt, 1b.	1	0	13	0	0	Jones, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Mertes, rf.	1	2	2	0	0	Kind'son, 1b.	1	1	13	2	0
Bradley, 3b.	0	1	0	1	0	Casey, 3b.	0	0	1	1	0
Magoon, ss.	0	1	2	4	0	Farrell, c.	1	0	4	1	0
Donohue, c.	0	0	5	0	0	Beck, 2b.	0	0	1	5	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	2	0	0	Hughes, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Total	4	6	27	11	0	Total	2	3	27	18	1

Chicago	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—4
Brooklyn	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Home run—Mertes. Three-base hit—Mertes. Two-base hit—Hughes. First base by errors—Chicago 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; Brooklyn, 6. Struck out—By Hughes, 1; by Callahan, 4. Sacrifice hits—Magoon, Donohue, and Keeler. Stolen bases—Callahan and Kelley. Bases on balls—Off Hughes, 3; off Callahan, 3. Double plays—Keeler and Farrell; Anderson and Jennings. Hit by pitched ball—By Hughes, 1; by Callahan, 1. Wild pitch—Hughes. Umpires—Messrs. Latham and Connolly.

Boston 9; Pittsburg, 5.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—Boston batted Leever, the Pittsburg's pitcher, at will to-day and won easily. Meekin pitched a remarkably steady game, giving no bases on balls and retiring five men on strikes. Score:

Boston	0	0	2	3	1	0	2	1	..	—9
Pittsburg	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	—5

Base hits—Boston, 14; Pittsburg, 7. Errors—Boston, 2; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Boston, Meekin and Sullivan; Pittsburg, Leever and Schriver. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and McDonald.

McCOY KNOCKS OUT O'DONNELL

The Big Man Gradually Pounded Into Insensibility in Six Rounds—Had No Show from Start to Finish.

If many more such brutal exhibitions are given in New York as that which was seen last night in the arena of the Broadway Athletic Club when Kid McCoy knocked out Steve O'Donnell of Australia in the sixth round there will probably be a protest from indignant citizens as there was once before when the ministers of Harlem tried to have boxing at the Lenox Athletic Club stopped.

The bout last night was to have been one of twenty rounds, but it should not have gone more than three rounds, for at the end of the third round it was apparent to every one that O'Donnell was completely at the mercy of McCoy.

The two men were the strongest contrasts that could have been brought together in the ring. McCoy is boyish in appearance, curly-haired, white-skinned, and as lithe as a panther, weighing about 160 pounds, while O'Donnell is a giant in stature, closely-cropped, battle-scarred, but withal light on his feet for such a big man. He towered a full head above his opponent, and looked, before the fight began, big enough to annihilate McCoy. But O'Donnell's advantages were outweighed by McCoy's skill, for the latter is a past master at the game of boxing, and the spectators saw McCoy beat his big opponent at will and into insensibility after he had cut him badly about the face, and probably broken his right jaw.

Although he was outpointed from the start, and it was evident that only a chance blow could win the fight for him, O'Donnell was not in fear of McCoy, for he sailed in whenever an opportunity presented itself, and took blows in order to get a chance to land one.

In the opening round McCoy started off by landing his left on O'Donnell's face, and then he beat a rapid tattoo on his head and shoulders that reddened O'Donnell, and showed at once that he would be beaten. O'Donnell did not land a clean blow in this round, but in the second he sent a couple of light ones to McCoy's face. In order to land he had to take a severe beating around the face and body, but he had gained confidence by his experience, and in the third round he sought to rush in and take a chance to end the fight quickly. McCoy landed a hard left-hand blow with the back of his glove on O'Donnell's jaw and nose during this round and sent him reeling across the ring to the ropes. O'Donnell was groggy, but he bore up under the punishment.

McCoy began to pound him in the wind in the fourth round, and then the bout became a brutal affair O'Donnell, by a lucky swing, landed his left hard on the jaw and staggered McCoy for an instant, but the latter came back, and the pair were in a clinch on the ropes when the gong sounded.

O'Donnell was bruised and bleeding when McCoy got through with him in the fifth round, but he was game and went on for the sixth. Then McCoy swung hard on the nose with his left in this round, and O'Donnell became groggy. It was time for Referee Johnny White to stop the bout, but he allowed the men to go on, until, after 2 minutes and 48 seconds of the round, McCoy, with several right and left-hand swings on the jaw knocked his man out.

YALE'S NEW ARRANGEMENT.

To Put Four Elevens in the Practice Field and Promote the Men Into the Best as They Improve.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 19.—It was announced to-night that the Yale football management will make a radical departure in the methods of developing an eleven. In years past it has been customary to have a so-called university eleven and a scrub eleven, known as the "College side," to give the leading candidates or university eleven practice. The men on either side have been changed as their playing warranted. The plan this year is to run four elevens every day. This means that forty-four players will get into the game daily. This will permit the men to play an entire half or even an entire game daily. Heretofore it has been impossible to give the great majority of players early in the season more than a few minutes' individual playing.

By the new plan a system of promotion or gradation will be tried with the players. The leading candidates who made more or less favorable records last year and previously will be sent into the games tomorrow as first and second elevens, and as more players arrive in town and the less experienced or untried material comes for practice the other two elevens will be tried. As a player shows skill he will be promoted from the fourth eleven upward.

Manager Percy Rockefeller of the Yale Football Association to-night announced the officials of the championship games with Princeton and Harvard. Paul Dashiell, the well-known football authority and former Annapolis coach, will act as umpire in both games. The referee for the game with Harvard at Cambridge Saturday, Nov. 18, will be ex-Capt. McClung of Lehigh. For the game with Princeton, to be played in New Haven Saturday, Nov. 25, the referee will be ex-Capt. Wrightington of Harvard.

James Robinson, the old Princeton trainer, has arrived in New Haven to take charge of Yale's football candidates for the season now opening.

He said he was more eager than any Yale player to win this year, "because he had some old scores to pay off." He declined to explain this remark.

No practice work was done by the Yale men to-day. The number of candidates here was increased by the arrival of half a dozen more, and by to-morrow it is expected all of the most promising players will be on hand. Robinson takes charge of his men to-morrow.

CORNELL TEAM HARD AT WORK.

Practicing for a Game with Colgate University Eleven.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Members of the Cornell University football team, which has been quartered at Tuller House here since Saturday last, indulged in lively practice this afternoon, preparatory to a game with Colgate University to be played here Saturday of this week.

Capt. Starbuck now has twenty-three men registered, while two or three others are expected to come on from Ithaca to-morrow. The members of last year's 'Varsity team who have reported for the work are Duvall and Cross, ends; G. Young, quarter back, and Capt. Starbuck, full back.

Guards Reed and Lueder, with Tackles Sweetland and Wyvell and Half Back Whiting will not be candidates this Fall. Dorner, the 'Varsity centre, has also failed to report here. It is being rumored that he will not enter the play this year.

As the result of the graduation and loss of many old men Cornell will have nearly the whole line to make over with the exception of the ends. Coaches Bannard and Lewis, the latter secured from Harvard to assist during the practice at Richfield, are working with Caldwell, Tappen, and Warner, all heavy men. Warner is a new man, and happens to be a brother to Cornell's famous coach. Walbridge, formerly of Lafayette, is a candidate for left half back.

In to-day's practice the men were lined up as follows: Duvall, left end; Porter, left tackle; Warner, left guard; Pierson and Tappan, right guard; Young, right tackle; Cross, right end; Walbridge, left half back; Morrison, right half back; G. Young, quarter back; Starbuck, full back.

PRINCETON TURNS TO FOOTBALL.

First Practice of the Season Shows Many Promising Candidates.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 19.—The first practice of the football candidates was given to-day on the old gridiron. Capt. Edwards and Trainer Christie called all the aspirants for the eleven together and gave them a short hour's practice at falling on the ball, punting, and a general explanation of the pigskin rules.

One of the noticeable features of the practice was the appearance on the field of Fred Smith, one of this season's coaches. Smith came in at noon to-day, and after a handshake with Edwards, Christie, and other football men, went down to the field to size up the new material.

He says that many of the new men give promise of developing into excellent football tossers. Most of the entering candidates are heavyweights, but a number of them show marked ability for becoming valuable men for the eleven. The candidates who showed up best to-day were McClave, Coe, Robinson, G. Poe, Losey, Dwight, and Newton.

A MARRIED WOMAN'S PLIGHT.

Divorce Obtained Just Before Her Second Marriage Set Aside.

NYACK, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Mrs. Collette Bradley of Sing Sing, formerly Mrs. Platt B. Towner of Nyack, who married Dr. Bradley after securing an absolute divorce from Mr. Towner several months ago, is now in a peculiar predicament, as Judge Hirschberg of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision in an action brought by Mr. Towner setting aside the divorce obtained by the woman before her second marriage.

When the divorce proceedings were begun the wife's counsel failed to serve a copy of the complaint upon Mr. Towner. Mr. Towner did not appear in court, and his wife was granted a divorce by default. Judge Hirschberg now sets aside this divorce for the reason that Mr. Towner was not served with a copy of the complaint.

Eugene H. Breintnall Bailed in $2,000.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 19.—Eugene H. Breintnall of 86 Ninth Avenue, who shot and killed his wife last Wednesday while examining a gun, was arrested to-day by Constable Weimer of the County Prosecutor's office. Four constables from the Sheriff's office had watched the house in Ninth Avenue all night. The prisoner was released on $2,000 bail, his father going on the bond.

Double Murder in Mississippi.

MACON, Miss., Sept. 19.—Paul Johnston, a merchant and Director of the Bank of Macon, and Edward Tripplett, a negro, who was riding with him, were shot and killed by unknown persons while en route from Macon to Singleton, Miss., to-day.

The murders evidently were not committed for the purpose of robbery, as money was found on the persons of the dead men. There is no clue to the murderers.

Clerk Sentenced for Mail Robbery.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Christian Wagner, a postal clerk employed in a substation here, pleaded guilty in the United States court to-day to the charge of robbing the mails and was sentenced to one and a half years in Auburn Prison.

Justice Smith Succeeds Follett.

ALBANY, Sept. 19.—Gov. Roosevelt has designated Justice Walter Lloyd Smith of Elmira as an Associate Justice of the Fourth Appellate Division in place of the late Justice David L. Follett. Five years remain to be served of the unexpired term.

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TO THE HOLDERS OF COLLATERAL TRUST NON-CUMULATIVE INCOME B BONDS OF OREGON SHORT LINE RAILROAD COMPANY:
YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of the income B bonds of this Company for preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company at the rate of ten shares ($1,000 par value) of such preferred stock for each $1,000 of Income B bonds.
Holders of Income B bonds of this Company desiring to avail themselves of the opportunity to make the exchange must deposit their bonds, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before October 7, 1899.
The Income B bonds so deposited must bear all coupons subsequent to the coupon of October 1st, 1899, which coupon may be detached and retained by the holder for collection at maturity.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited bonds in the event that the issue of such preferred stock shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

N. Y. SECURITY & TRUST CO.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus . . . $3,000,000
CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD, President.
Wm. L. Strong, 1st V.P.; Abram M. Hyatt, 2d V.P.; Osborn W. Bright, Sec.; Zelah Van Loan, Asst. Sec.

To Holders of the Preferred Stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.
Holders of the preferred stock of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co., who are dissatisfied with the non-payment by the company of the accumulated dividends due on their stock are requested to communicate with the undersigned.
L. L. BENEDICT & CO.,
48 Exchange Place, N. Y. City.

FINANCIAL.

ZINC Showings.

A brief review of the operations of the
BOSTON LITTLE CIRCLE ZINC CO.
since its organization shows:

That its zinc properties, developed and undeveloped, have nearly doubled in extent and more than doubled in their estimated value at the time they were acquired. Its latest acquisition alone, the famous Chase mine, at Galena, Kansas, adds over $50,000 annually to its earnings.

That these properties are held by the Company, free and clear from all encumbrances, and among the most reliable and continuous producers in the whole zinc district.

That its net income has increased from $13,700 to nearly $22,000 per month. From this net income have been paid cash monthly dividends of one per cent. to all its shareholders, and October 1st an extra dividend of one-half of one per cent. will be paid.

That its surplus accumulates at the rate of over $80,000 per annum, which surplus is devoted to further development work and the purchase of additional paying zinc lands, thus constantly increasing its resources.

That its royalties derived from its leased zinc mines alone suffice to pay handsome dividends on its entire capital stock.

That two new 100-ton concentrating mills have just been contracted for by the company, and the new mill on the Oronogo mine is now in active operation, making in all ten one-hundred-ton mills at work on the company's properties.

That the intrinsic value of the stock of this company has thus been materially increased since its organization; and we believe there is no sounder, safer, or more substantial investment before the American public to-day.

Its advantages as an investment include its very low capitalization as compared with its large earnings, the great extent of its properties, with large opportunity for expansion by development and equal division of its profits, as there is no preferred stock, all stockholders receiving alike the benefits of its dividends.

We recommend to investors desiring such a security a careful and thorough investigation of this opportunity. The actual earnings, the dividends paid, and the surplus accumulating by this company make its stock worth as an actual investment more than double its present selling price, and we believe that those who purchase at the present figure of

$11.00 PER SHARE

will not only receive large returns, but secure a corresponding enhancement in the cash market value of their holdings.

The advance in price of this stock to $12.50 per share, which goes into effect Oct. 1st, is more than justified by the above showing; and as soon as the stock is listed (the preliminaries for which are now nearly completed) there is no question that the market price will be greatly in excess of this figure.

The par value is $10.00 per share, full paid and non-assessable.

Dividends are payable monthly; the September dividend of one per cent., with the one-half per cent. extra dividend, will be paid October 1st to all stockholders of record.

Applications for stock should be addressed to the Fiscal Agents,

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
Bankers,
89 State St., Boston.
45 and 47 Wall St., New York.
421 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
Address either office for the company's prospectus which is well worth the attention of every investor.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20th, 1899,
at 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executor.)
60 shs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
50 shs. Holland Trust Co.
20 shs. Holland Building Association.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
8 shs. Hurst Electrotype Co.
500 shs. Anglo-American Canaigre Co. (Hypd.)
3,000 shs. Chicala Water Co., Iowa (Hypd.)
50 shs. Trust Co. of America.
$5,000 Michigan Peninsula Car Co. 5 p. c. Bds., 1942.
30 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
10 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Trust Co. of America.
35 shs. Ninth Nat'l Bank.
80 shs. Stuyvesant Fire Ins. Co.
50 shs. Panama Star & Herald.
5 shs. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
20 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
27 shs. State Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
25 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
$5,000 National Conduit & Cable Co. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Gold Bds., 1917.
5 shs. German Exchange Bank.
10 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
5 shs. German-Am. R. E. Title Guar. Co.
28 shs. North American Trust Co.
47 shs. North American Trust Co.
5 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Nat'l Bank.
5 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
100 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
30 shs. Western Nat'l Bank.
$15,000 Citizens' Gas Co. (Bridgeport, Conn.) 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1935.
12 shs. Citizens' Ins. Co.
50 shs. Williamsburgh Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$20,000 N. Y. & Long Branch R. R. 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bds., 1941.
50 shs. Produce Exchange Trust Co.
300 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
2 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
26 shs. National Surety Co.
5 shs. Nat'l Shoe & Leather Bank.
19 shs. N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank.
8 shs. 4th National Bank.
5 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co

Union Pacific Railroad Co.
Oregon Railroad & Navigation Co.
Exchange of Shares.
OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
120 Broadway, New York.
TO THE HOLDERS OF PREFERRED AND COMMON STOCK OF THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY:
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, subject to the due authorization of the now contemplated increase of the preferred and common capital stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, an arrangement has been made for the exchange of shares of its increased preferred and common stock for shares of the preferred and common stock, respectively, of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.
The basis of exchange of the increased preferred stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share, together with the payment to depositors of preferred stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company, at the time of the delivery of Union Pacific preferred stock in exchange therefor, of the sum of One Dollar per share in equalization and adjustment of dividends.
The basis of exchange of the increased common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company for the common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company is share for share.
Holders of the preferred and common stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company desiring to avail of this offer must, on or before October 7, 1899, deposit their shares duly endorsed for transfer and witnessed or proved, and stamped as required by the United States Internal Revenue law, for delivery to Union Pacific Railroad Company, with The Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City, or with the Old Colony Trust Company, Ames Building, Boston, Mass.
Negotiable certificates of deposit will be issued by the above-mentioned depositaries entitling the holders thereof to receive preferred or common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company, as the case may be, on the terms above expressed, or to the return of deposited shares of stock of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company in the event that the issue of the new preferred and common stock of Union Pacific Railroad Company shall not, prior to November 1, 1899, have been authorized at the meeting of stockholders now called for that purpose.
Dated September 15th, 1899.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.

Grand Rapids & Indiana R. R. Co.
First Mortgage 7% Land Grant Bonds.
MATURING OCTOBER 1, 1899.
Philadelphia, September 15, 1899.
THE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. CO.
GENERAL OFFICE.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT WITH THE GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA R. R. CO., THE ABOVE BONDS WILL AT MATURITY, OCTOBER 1, 1899, BE PURCHASED ON PRESENTATION AT THIS OFFICE.
COUPONS ON SAID BONDS WILL BE PAID, AS HERETOFORE, AT THE OFFICE OF WINSLOW, LANIER AND CO., NEW YORK CITY.
ROBT. W. SMITH, TREASURER.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.
To all Holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company, dated December 15, 1898:
Notice is hereby given that, ON AND AFTER SEPTEMBER 20, 1899, holders of The Mercantile Trust Company's Reorganization Certificates of Deposit issued under the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company dated December 15, 1898, may receive the new securities and cash to which they are entitled, upon presentation and surrender of their Reorganization Certificates of Deposit at the office of the Depositary, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, or the LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED, its London Agency, as hereinafter stated.
Each holder must deliver to the Depositary all Reorganization Certificates held by him for the various old securities, which will be scheduled and consolidated by the Depositary. Not more than 100 schedules will be taken in on each business day, and the new securities and cash in exchange will be ready for delivery on the following day.
The new Coupon Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500 each. The new Shares (Trust Certificates) are of the par value of $100 each. Non-interest-bearing scrip exchangeable in round amounts for the new securities will be issued for fractional amounts of new Bonds and Shares. Holders entitled to fractions of Bonds or Shares may either sell the fractions to the undersigned or may purchase from the undersigned such amounts as may be necessary to entitle them to an entire Bond or an entire Share.
Holders transmitting Reorganization Certificates of Deposit by mail should indicate whether they wish to sell or buy such fractions, and whether they wish the new securities sent by registered mail or express at their expense.
September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

REORGANIZATION OF THE Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company.
To the Holders of
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Consolidated Mortgage Sterling Bonds, Extended 4 Per Cent.;
Ohio and Mississippi Railway Second Consolidated Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway First Mortgage Springfield Division 7 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
Ohio & Mississippi Railway General Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds (Currency);
B. & O. S. W. Railroad First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Consolidated Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "A,";
B. & O. S. W. Railway First Income Mortgage 5 Per Cent. Bonds, Series "B";
B. & O. S. W. Railway Preferred Stock;
B. & O. S. W. Terminal Company 5 Per Cent. Gold Bonds;
Cincinnati & Baltimore R. R. First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Bonds;
Marietta Railway First Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Bonds:
Referring to our previous advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, notice is hereby given that deposits of the above securities will be received upon the terms stated in said advertisement of JANUARY 24, 1899, only up to OCTOBER 4, 1899, after which date no further deposits of any of said bonds or stock will be received, except at the discretion of the undersigned and upon such terms as they may fix in each instance.
Dated September 19, 1899.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY
EQUIPMENT 5% MORTGAGE BONDS
Datde September 3d 1889.
The Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above Railroad Company, dated September 3d, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Fifty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-two 25-100 dollars, ($51,122.25.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New York, in New York City, at twelve o'clock noon on September 22d, 1899.
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.

Haskins & Sells,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Evansville, Ind., Sept. 13, 1899.
A dividend of five per cent. has been declared upon the preferred stock of this Company, payable one-half October 16, 1899, and one-half April 16, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of the books September 29, 1899.
The transfer books for the preferred stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York at three o'clock P. M., September 29, 1899, and reopened at ten o'clock A. M., October 16, 1899.
A dividend of two per cent. has been declared upon the common stock of this Company, payable October 16, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of the books September 26, 1899.
The transfer books for the common stock will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in New York at three o'clock P. M., September 26, 1899, and reopened October 20, 1899, at ten o'clock A. M.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office,
New York, September 19th, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company, on the 2d day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.

A further resolution was adopted at the same meeting of the Board providing for a distribution, on October 2d, 1899, of $2,500,000 of the Company's surplus, at the rate of $12.50 per share, to all stockholders of record at the close of business on the 23d day of September, 1899.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company.
Office of the Treasurer, New York, Sept. 19, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 16th day of October next, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 28th inst.
The closing of the transfer books for this and subsequent dividends that may be declared is dispensed with until further notice.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

American Smelting & Refining Company,
71 Broadway, New York, Sept. 19th, 1899.
A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the American Smelting & Refining Company has been declared, payable on Tuesday, October 10th, 1899, to stockholders of record of September 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed at twelve o'clock M. September 30th, 1899, and reopened October 11th, 1899.
EDWARD BRUSH, Secretary.
THOMAS B. ADAMS, Assistant Treasurer.

Metropolitan Street Railway Co.,
New York, September 18, 1899.
By resolution of the Board of Directors of the METROPOLITAN STREET RAILWAY COMPANY of New York, a dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. per share is declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable at the opening of business Monday, October 16th, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, September 28th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed for the purpose of this dividend on September 28th, and will be opened on October 17th.
CHARLES E. WARREN, Secretary.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company,
Sept. 14, 1899.
A quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter (1¼) per cent. will be paid on the preferred stock of this company on Oct. 20th 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 30th, 1899, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. Sept. 30th, 1899, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 5th, 1899.
C. F. COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
United Shoe Machinery Co.,
Boston, Sept. 14, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United Shoe Machinery Company, held this day, a quarterly dividend was declared of 1½% (37½ cents per share) on the preferred stock and 2% (50 cents per share) on the common stock, payable Oct. 14, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 19th.
The transfer books will be closed from 2 P. M. Sept. 19 to 10 A. M. Oct. 2d.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, 52 Wall St., New York, September 12th, 1899.—A dividend of ONE AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of this company will be paid at this office on Friday, October 6, 1899. Transfer books will close on Thursday, September 21, and reopen on Friday, September 29, 1899.
S. O. HOWE, Treasurer.

New York Office, 27 William St.
Sept. 13th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the registered bonds of the Compania Metalurgica Mexicana will be closed on September 23d, at noon, and reopened October 2d. Interest checks will be mailed on September 30th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Ass't Secretary.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

SPECIAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., Aug. 16, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company is called and will be held at the office of the Company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, State of Virginia, at 12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, October 24th, 1899, to consider and act upon such measures as may be presented, designed to aid the Greenbrier Railway Company in the construction of its railroad, including a contemplated issue by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company of its bonds for not more than the principal sum of $3,000,000, to bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, the principal to be payable on December 1st, 1899, and both principal and interest to be payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness, and without deduction from either principal or interest for any taxes, assessments, or stamp duties which the Railway Company may be required to pay or to retain therefrom by any present or future law, (such bonds to be secured by a mortgage on the franchises and railway of the said Greenbrier Railway Company,) and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 P. M., and will be reopened on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 A. M.
C. E WELLFORD, Secretary.

ANNUAL STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE HOCKING VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY
Office of the Secretary.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of the Hocking Valley Railway Company, for the election of nine Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof since the organization of the company,) will be held at the office of the Company, Spahr Building, Columbus, Ohio, on Tuesday, the 3d day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books were closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall St., New York City, on Tuesday, September 5, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 4, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of the Board of Directors.
WILLIAM N. COTT, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.
Richmond, Va., August 16th, 1899.
Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting, (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all committees thereof, since the last annual meeting,) will be held at the office of the Company in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 24th day of October, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall Street, New York, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M., and will reopen on Wednesday, October 25th, 1899, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

Evansville & Terre Haute Railroad Co.
Evansville, Ind., September 13, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held at its office, at Evansville, Indiana, at ten o'clock A. M., October 16, 1899, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
GILBERT S. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Illinois Central Railroad Co.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Wednesday, September 27, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon.
ALEXANDER G. HACKSTAFF,
New York, September 18, 1899. Secretary.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks recovering.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Sept. 19	743,622
To date this year	129,421,990
Corresponding date last year	75,386,401

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Sept. 19	$2,472,500
To date this year	$683,282,170
Corresponding date last year	$606,580,390

Money rates: Collateral loans on call, 5@8 per cent.; at three months, 5@5½ per cent.; at six months, 5@5½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

Net changes in stock quotations of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Car. & Fdy.	½	General Electric	1
Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	½	Glucose Sugar	1¼
Am. Ice	1	Great Nor. pf.	3
Am. Cotton Oil	¾	Hocking Valley	1
Am. Express	3	Hocking Val. pf.	1¼
Am. Malt. pf.	½	Illinois Central	½
Am. Smelt. & R.	1¾	Int. Paper pf.	½
Am. S. & R. pf.	1⅛	Iowa Central pf.	½
Am. Steel & W. pf.	½	K. C., P. & G.	¾
Am. Tin Plate	1⅝	Louis. & Nash.	⅞
Am. Tin Plate pf.	1	Manhattan Beach	⅞
Am. Tobacco	1⅝	Manhattan Cons.	1
Am. Steel Hoop	⅜	Met. Street Ry.	3¼
Am. Steel Hoop pf.	1¼	Mo., K. & T. pf.	1¼
Anaconda Copper	⅜	Mo. Pacific	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	¾	Mobile & Ohio	⅝
B'klyn Union Gas	1	Nat. Biscuit	½
Brunswick City	⅝	Nat. Steel	1
Canada South	¾	Nat. Steel pf.	2
Central Pacific	1½	N. J. Central	2½
Ches. & Ohio	⅝	Norfolk & West	¾
Chi. Cons. Tract	2	Norf. & West. pf.	1
Chi. & East. Ill.	6⅜	N. Y., Ont. & W.	⅞
Chi. Gt. West.	½	Northern Pacific	1
Chi. G. W. pf., A	2	Pacific Coast	2½
Chi. G. W. deb.	2½	P., C., C. & St. L.	2⅞
Chi. & N. W.	1½	Pressed S. Car pf.	2
Chi. Term. Trans.	2½	Pullman Car	⅞
Chi. Term. T. pf.	2⅜	Reading	1
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	Reading 1st pf.	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L. pf.	2½	Reading 2d pf.	2
Col Fuel & Iron	1¼	Republic Iron & S.	½
Col. South. 1st pf.	¾	St. L. & S. F.	⅞
Col. South. 2d pf.	½	Southern Pacific	⅝
Col. & H. C. & I.	¾	Southern Ry. pf.	½
Continental Tob.	¾	Penn. Coal & Iron	5½
Cont. Tob. pf.	2	Texas & Pacific	½
Delaware & Hud.	2	Union Pacific	½
Del., L. & W.	7¼	Union Pacific pf.	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande	1¼	U. S. Flour Milling	1
Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	1
Detroit City Gas	½	Wheel. & Lake Erie	¾
Erie 1st pf.	1⅜	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2⅛
Federal Steel pf.	¾	Wis. Cent. pf., w. iss.	½

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sug. Ref.	1	N. Y. Central	1⅛
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	3⅝	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	⅞
Chi. G. W. pf., B.	⅞		
Des M. & Ft. D.	3	Third Avenue	3½
M. & St. L.	½	U. S. Flour pf.	3

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

F. & P. M. con. 5s	1	O. R. R. & N. con. 4s	1¼
Mo., K. & T. 2d	1¼	Ore. S. L. con. 5s	1¼
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Mont. Division	1	Ore. S. L., Inc. B	2⅝

Bonds Declined.

San A. & A. P. 4s. 1½ | Stand. R. & T. 1st. 1

MARKET CONDITIONS.

Speculators aiming at further demoralization on the Stock Exchange were yesterday as industrious as has been their recent rule, but they accomplished much less. Many indications of inherent strength were disclosed in the market, for not only was raiding ineffective, but where most pressure seemed to be put against quotations there was more than resistance shown, even a determined tendency toward rallies.

Pronounced strength showed in some parts of the market, and there were instances, indeed, of actual buoyancy. Notably this was clear in the anthracite coal list. Of a sudden, and without anything like manipulative assistance being evident, rapid moves upward were made by Jersey Central, Delaware and Hudson, the Reading issues, and Lackawanna—the latter rising 10 points, while the others gained 2 or 3 points apiece. Some of them touched higher prices than they have reached in recent years. No news was current to explain this exceptional advance, though the influence of it was felt throughout the whole market. Bear manipulators worked vigorously to offset the movement. Stocks seemed to be sold freely for the short account. But the character of the buying, as amply disclosed, did not tend to encourage free and easy bear commitments. Of course, Wall Street gossips make much of new tales of coal trust combinations, but it is safe to declare that there will be no official statement of any such accomplishment. In the nature of things commercial, industrial, and political, such announcement would be impracticable, even if there were ample basis for all the reports Wall Street yesterday listened to.

What accounts satisfactorily for buoyancy in anthracite coal shares is the extraordinary improvement under way in anthracite trade conditions. Not only will more coal be mined and sold this year than in any year of past trade history, but it is likely soon to be found that substantial advances will be made in prices. Moreover, though not much publicity has attended the move, there are new methods obtaining whose effect is to give larger yield of net profit to the producers. The middleman burden, if not to be eliminated, is being much reduced. Just on the basis of improving earnings the coal stocks are entitled to improve marketwise.

As it is with the anthracite coal stocks, so it will be found in most of the rest of the market. Thus, stocks which represent good properties well managed have warrant for improvement in the fact that their earnings are growing largely. Better basis for Wall Street confidence could not be.

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Firm money market rates continue. Call loans were yesterday for a time above the legal rate, but the bulk of the day's business was not above the 6 per cent. figure. Meanwhile, acommodation on time can be readily obtained though at rates somewhat above those recently prevailing. The fact that bankers of most consequence continue ready to make time loans in large volume is ample evidence of the fact that there is not a dearth of funds—that a money corner is not at all threatening. It ought not to take long to make clear to every business interest that financial accommodation can be depended upon and that legitimate undertakings will not be handicapped for lack of monetary machinery.

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Foreign advices were yesterday more reassuring, many Wall Street banking houses receiving cable dispatches from London indicating the belief abroad that a Transvaal war, after all, is not to darken the situation.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

The strength of the anthracite coal stocks was one of the significant features of yesterday's market. Aided by the somewhat easier money conditions, the better advices from abroad, and the news of increased coal production with better prices, the stocks early in the day took an upward boom, and though they did not all retain the high figures which were at one time or another reached during the day, each of them at the close of the day's dealings showed substantial and gratifying gains over the closing figures of the preceding day.

Lackawanna shares were most conspicuous in the rising market, an advance of an even 11 points at one time being quoted—due not alone to the generally better and bettering anthracite conditions, but as well to reports that some developments of substantial benefit to the property might be forthcoming in a very short time. In trading involving about 22,000 shares the stock at one time went to 191¼, the highest figure for the day. The close was at 187, a gain from the preceding day of 7¼ points.

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News that the Delaware and Hudson would be materially aided by its new connection with the Ulster and Delaware, giving it increased tonnage, helped along the upward movement in that stock, which at one time showed a gain of nearly 4 full points, and finally closed 2 points above Monday's figures. Reading showed consistent improvement also, gaining a point on common, 1¾ points on first preferred, and 2 points on second preferred. The Central of New Jersey had some peculiar ups and downs during the day, at one time rising to 121¼, at another declining to 116½, and finally closing at 119½, a gain over the last day of 2½ points.

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Bituminous Stocks Also Active.

The bituminous coal stocks were also active during the day, due to the excellent reports which continue to come from the bituminous fields. Hocking Valley scored a gain of 1 point for common and 1¾ for preferred. Wheeling and Lake Erie rose three-quarters of a point on its common and over 2 points for preferred. In the Hocking Valley stock the total dealing was 1,700 shares, while in Wheeling and Lake Erie nearly 10,000 shares changed hands.

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Dealing in the Traction Stocks.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, as has been the case for several days past, continued to engage a very considerable share of attention yesterday, more than 130,000 shares changing hands before the conclusion of the day's transactions. Industrious as the bears apparently were in this, as in certain other stocks, their efforts were of very little avail, for the Street seemed to have recovered its assurance, and there was no particular desire manifested to sell at a loss. At one time the Brooklyn stock, which opened up 1 point, had scored the substantial gain of 4⅜ points, but it suffered in the general decline toward the close of the market and fell to 80, the low figure of the day, and one-eighth point below the quotation of the preceding day.

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Both Metropolitan and Manhattan were more fortunate, the former especially so. Whether it was because of covering by the shorts, and, later, of the declaration of the 1¾ per cent. dividend, Metropolitan, after rising three-quarters of a point and then breaking a couple of points, rose again until at one time it had gone as high as 198, which was over 6 points better than the closing of Monday. The final figure for the day was 194¾, a gain of 3¼ points, with dealings totaling about 15,000 shares.

Manhattan, in which some 40,000 shares were traded, opened five-eighths higher, and after not a little fluctuation, in which the quotations ranged from 107¾ to 110½, closed at 108⅞, a gain of 1 point.

And all this, though the sittings of the committee on the Ford Franchise bill hearing are nearer than ever.

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Tennessee Coal Soars Again.

After several days of comparative quiet, Tennessee Coal and Iron yesterday took another one of its upward journeys, and before it had lost momentum and force the figure, in transactions of 19,000 shares, had gone as high as 122½, and even the final decline on the market did not depress the price below 121—a gain for the day of 5½ points. The advance of $1 per ton on pig iron made by the company may have been a factor in the rise, while it is also said in some quarters that the advance may be taken as indicating the endeavor of a new short interest to cover. Heavy individual shorts, it may be recalled, are said to have been forced to a private settlement at a price considerably above 125.

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American securities opened better in response to better overnight prices from New York, and were well maintained throughout. The closing tone was firm.

Consols for money, 104½; for the account, 104⅝; Canadian Pacific, 94½; Erie, 13½; Erie first preferred, 36⅞; Illinois Central, 115¾; Union Pacific preferred, 78½; St. Paul, 131⅝; New York Central, 133⅜; Pennsylvania, 67¼; Reading, 10⅞; Northern Pacific preferred, 77¼; Atchison, 21; Louisville, 80⅝; Grand Trunk, 7⅛; Anaconda, 10½.

Money, 1½ per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.; for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £77,000. Gold premiums: Buenos Ayres, 133; Madrid, 23.35; Lisbon, 41.50; Rome, 7.35.

Bar silver steady at 27 1-16d per ounce. Spanish fours closed at 60¼.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Prices opened flat on the Bourse to-day, and there were continued sales of mine shares on London account. The other departments were little affected. Later, when it became known that the Cabinet had decided to pardon Dreyfus, a better feeling prevailed, and the recovery was accentuated by rumors, emanating from London, that the Transvaal Government had handed in a second and more conciliatory message to the British Diplomatic Agent at Pretoria, and also that pressure from the Orange Free State Government was causing the Transvaal to weaken. The market closed firm. International securities were strong, rentes leading. Spanish fours were in strong demand. Rio Tintos advanced, and Kafirs closed above the lowest quotations of the day. Three per cent. rentes, 100f. 42½c. for the account. Exchange on London, 25f. 27c. for checks. Spanish fours, 61.32½.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were quiet and weak generally, on unfavorable news. Towards the end, however, there was a good recovery in consequence of the firmness of international securities. Exchange on London 20 marks 46 pfennigs for checks.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 19.—Prices were quiet and hesitating on the Boerse to-day. International securities were in good demand, and this had a favorable effect. Americans were easier.

VIENNA, Sept. 19.—On the Boerse to-day prices were easier, but recovered toward the close.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

The course of the market for outside securities yesterday was in marked contrast with that of Monday. Conditions were practically reversed, and some of the stocks that were particularly weak on the previous day led the market in strength and tended to bring about general improvement. Amalgamated Copper was the centre of interest and made a large net gain, and the strength of this stock was a most favorable factor, especially at the close. Few of the day's net gains were large, but they were numerous enough to show that the belief is current that the downward movement that showed on Monday is not likely to be continued. Many observers of the market are of the opinion that the immediate future of the market is likely to be marked by irregularity, but that further sharp declines affecting the general list of stocks are not likely to occur. Confidence in the future of the market is generally expressed, and this confidence was not lessened by the events in yesterday's market.

AMALGAMATED COPPER, details of the trading in which will be found in another column, was probably the most active issue in yesterday's trading, and at the close showed a net gain of 1⅞ points.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC VEHICLE TRANSPORTATION was made prominent by an early decline, followed by a sharp reaction which carried the stock over a range of 2 points. It sold down to 17¾, and for some time remained under 18, but trading in the stock at these figures was not heavy. There was not much of the stock in the market, and the execution of a few buying orders caused a sharp rally, which was made more marked by some buying for the short account. The stock became more active as the price advanced, and it closed active and strong. New York Transportation sold up to 19¾, which was the last sale of the day. The closing bid was 19½, which showed a net gain of 1¼ points.

ILLINOIS TRANSPORTATION did not share in the strength shown by New York Transportation. This stock was traded in to the extent of only 300 or 400 shares, all of which changed hands at the lowest figure at which Illinois Transportation has sold. The second installment of $5 a share is due next month, and this fact is having an unfavorable influence on the stock.

NEW ENGLAND TRANSPORTATION made a slight net gain, closing at 7⅜ bid, against 7½ on Monday.

NEW AMSTERDAM GAS common made a net gain of one-half of 1 point, closing at 32½ bid. The stock was firmly bid for all day, but little stock was brought out. The preferred stock was very dull. The bonds showed some improvement, and several lots sold at par. At the close, however, they were offered at this figure.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE sold at par. It is said that much of the stock that has recently come upon the market has gone into the strongest hands, thus much improving the technical position of the stock.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas	....	....
New Amsterdam	1⅝	1⅞
New Amsterdam pf	32½	33
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest	99	100

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical	35	36
American Agricultural Chemical pf	80	81
American Wool Goods	26	....
American Wool Goods pf	82	....
American Writing Paper 5s	87	91
Beet Sugar	27	....
Beet Sugar pf	28	30
Distilling Company of America	78	80
Distilling Company of America pf	18⅞	19¼
Electric Axle Light & Power	5	5½
Electric Boat pf	19	23
Havana Commercial	47	48
Havana Commercial pf	27½	28⅝
International Pump	67½	68
International Pump pf	23	25
National Gramophone	71	73
National Salt	81	83
National Salt pf	42½	....
National Tube	75	76
National Tube pf., ex div	46½	....
Otis Elevator	98	99
Otis Elevator pf	34	35
Pittsburg Coal subs	95	98
Royal Baking Powder pf	100	115
Rubber Goods Mfg	10½	....
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf	30	31
Sloss-Sheffield subs	83	84
Sloss-Sheffield	120	122
Sloss-Sheffield pf	33	34
Standard Oil Trust	78	80
Standard Oil of New Jersey	462	465
Union Steel & Chain	460	463
Union Steel & Chain pf	73	74
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	....	75
	....	¼

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	90¾	90⅞
American Air Power	40	45
Arizona Lead	....	....
Asphalt Company of America	7¼	7⅝
British Columbia Copper	17½	18
Chicago & Alton subs	11½	11⅝
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new) w. i	110	112
Electric Vehicle	97	....
Electric Vehicle pf	97	102
*Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	120	120
Flemington Coal & Coke	1½	....
General Carriage	27¾	28¾
Illinois Transportation	33	37
*Markeen Copper	4	4½
Mexican 5s	10¾	11⅜
New England Transportation	100	100½
New York Gas & Electric Lt.	7⅝	8¼
New York Gas & Electric 5s	91½	92
New York Transportation	103	105
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie	22¾	19¾
St. Louis subs	138¼	139
St. Louis common, when issued	30	34
St. Louis preferred, when issued	90	94
St. Louis 4s, when issued	94⅜	95½
Tennessee Copper	18	18½
Trust Company of America	250	255
*Union Copper	....	....
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke	26	29

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	....	....
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104	105½
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	244	246
Brooklyn, East & West End 5s	101	....
Brooklyn Elevated bonds	103	103½
Brook., Queens Co. & Suburban 5s	111	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	101	102
Buffalo Street Railway con	111	115
Central Park, N. & E. River	195	....
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	108	109
Chicago Union Traction	33	33½
Columbus (Ohio) stock	83	84
Columbus (Ohio) con. 5s	106¼	108¾
Con. Traction of N. J	114	116
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	67	68
Eighth Avenue Railroad	400	....
Kings County Elevated 4s	....	....
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av., 2d	73	82
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st	116½	118
Nassau Electric 4s	97	97¼
Nassau Electric 5s	114	115
New Orleans Traction, (new)	26½	....
Ninth Avenue Railroad	96	99
North Jersey Street Railway	183	187
North Jersey Street Railway 4s	37	37½
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds	94	96
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st	103	104
Second Avenue Railroad consols	116	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	120	121
Syracuse Rapid Transit	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf	12	18
Union Railway 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	25	35
Union Railway stock	113	116
United Traction, Providence	190	200
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	103½	105
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf	103	105

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	8½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with interest	80¼	81½
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	107¼	107½
Consolidated Gas of Newark	56	....
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J	21¾	22½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	105
Denver Gas	....	45
Denver Gas 5s	45	46
Essex & Hudson Gas	89	92
Fort Wayne Gas	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	63	65
Indianapolis Gas	75	78
Indianapolis Gas bonds	170	115
Lafayette Gas Co	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	65	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas	79	82
Logansport & Wabash Valley 6s	....	45
Mutual Gas of New York	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas & Elec.	260	300
New England Gas & Coke	81	83
New England Gas & Coke bonds	28	30
N. Y. & P. R. Gas Co. 1st	84	47
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con	110	113
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	109	112
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	102½	103½
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds	94	98
Ohio & Indiana	107	109
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s	....	45
St. Joseph (Mo.)	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	43	46
St. Paul Gas stock	93	95
St. Paul Gas bonds	63	65
Standard Gas, New York	88	90
Standard Gas, New York, pf	111	115
Standard Gas 1st	....	....
Syracuse Gas stock	116	118
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds	9	11
Western Gas	80	85
Western Gas 1st 5s, with interest	107½	109

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	....	....
Brooklyn Ferry 5 p. c., with int	97¼	98½
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	58	....
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	93	93½
Union Ferry	110	112
Union Ferry bonds	47	....

Industrials.

American Ginning	20¼	....
American Typefounders	51	55
Anderson Tobacco Company	10	12
Barney & Smith	20	....
Barney & Smith bonds	105	107
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire	19	21
Consolidated Hard-Rubber Tire pf	55	60
General Chemical	70	77
General Chemical pf	50	65
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	99	101
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	60	....
Hecker-Jones-Jewell bonds	96	99
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Lorillard Company pf	116½	117½
Standard Coupler	35	40
Trenton Potteries	5	8
Trenton Potteries pf	45	55
Union Typewriter	32	33
Union Typewriter 1st pf	115	118
Union Typewriter 2d pf	120	122
Worthington Pump pf	109	110

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel	114	116
Iron Steamboat	3	5
Iron Steamboat bonds	63	66

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 19.—While rates in the money market are showing only slight changes, there certainly is manifested an easier feeling, and the opinion is growing that the situation will work easier from this time forward. Money is still firm, but the firmness is causing no apprehension, especially as borrowers have now become well accustomed to the higher rates and are looking forward to a change for the better in the near future. Loans between the banks were marked up to 4 per cent. today at the Clearing House, and New York funds held at from par to 10c discount. Money on call ranged at from 4 to 5 per cent., mostly 4½@5 per cent. Time money was obtainable readily at 5 per cent. for four months on dividend-paying collateral. On mixed collateral rates ranged up to 6 per cent. Year money was 4@4½ per cent. Business paper was quoted at 5@5½ per cent. The choicest factory paper found buyers as low as 4½ per cent.

It was a quiet day in the stock market, with the feeling, however, generally good and with prices, as a rule, all showing gains over Monday. The copper shares were fairly active and strong. Arcadian, despite the bearish reports regarding it, advanced a point, on limited transactions to 55. Isle Royale sold at 44 and 44½. Parrot was up to 45¾. Butte sold at 63¾. Montana sold at 335 and 335½, and United States Mining went to 32 again.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure	7¼	7⅜	Old Domin	31	32
Allouez	6⅛	6½	Osceola	84	85
Arcadian	54	55	Parrot	46	....
Arnold	11½	12	Pioneer	2⅞	3
Ash Bed	1¾	2	Quincy	152	155
Atlantic	27	28	Rhode Island	6½	7
Baltic	25½	27½	Santa Fe	12¼	13¾
B. & Cr. C. 30		.35	Santa Ysabel	12	13
Bos. & Mon.	335	337	Shoe	36½	36¾
Cal. & Hecla	775	785	Tamarack	210	211
Centennial	33½	33⅝	Utah Cons.	37½	38
Franklin	17½	18½	Washington	2 1-16	2¼
Humboldt	2¼	3	White Knob	12	15
Isle Royale	43	45	Winona	....	10
Mohawk	171	22½	Wolverine	44½	45
Old Colony	9	9½			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	263	Fitchburg pf.	121½
Bost. & Low.	240	N. Y. & N.	....
Bost. & Me.	199	E. 6s	112
Bost. & Pr.	303	N. Y. & N.	....
Bost. Elev.	107½	E. 7s	116¼
Bost. Mass.	16	Wes. End	93¼
Cent. M. pf.	66		

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. B. Tel.	355	N. Eng. T.	155
Chi. S. Y.	142	U. S. Oil	45¼
Dom. Coal	51½	Westinghouse Electric	47
Dom. C. pf.	117	Westinghouse Elect. pf	....
Lamson St.	37		
Mex. Tele.	5⅝		

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Match recovered today from 128½ to 130¼ at the close. Metropolitan preferred advanced two points from 65 at the opening. The bonds brought 95¼@95⅜; the certificates sold for 20 at the close, a gain of a point. Union Traction ranged from 83 to 83½ at the close. Biscuit got back to 45⅛, closing at 45. It opened at 44⅞ and sold to 44½. Other changes were small.

Settlement prices:

American Strawboard	....
C. & Chi. C. & D. Co.	33
Diamond Match Co. of Illinois	75
National Biscuit Co. com	120
National Biscuit Co. pf	45
Brewing & Malting Co.	97¾
Brewing & Malting Co. pf	2
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co.	12
Milwaukee & Chicago Brewing Co. pf	3¼
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	18
Chicago Packing & Provision Co. pf	12
North Chicago Street Railroad	30
West Chicago Street Railroad	230½
South Side Elevated Railroad	120
Lake Street Elevated	98
Lake Street Elevated trust certificates	17½
Street's West Stable Car Line	15¼
	20

REGULAR STOCKS.

American Linseed com	....	....
American Linseed pf	9¾	....
American Tin Plate com	50¾	....
American Tin Plate pf	40	....
National Biscuit com	86¼	....
National Biscuit pf	120	....
National Carbon com	97¾	....
National Carbon pf	21	....
National Steel com	81½	....
National Steel pf	51¾	....
Diamond Match	87	....
West Chicago Street Railroad	128¾	....
Chicago Union Traction	120½	....
Chicago Union Traction pf	31¾	....
	82¾	....

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.—The market recovered sharply to-day. The gain in prices extended from 1 to 3½ points, the latter being in Welsbach, which rose to 50¼. United Gas advanced 2, to 165, and a point's gain was made in American Asphalt, Tidewater Steel, Lehigh Valley, Marsden, and a few other specialties. The bulk of the gain was held to the close. The money rates were well maintained at the advance. The banks have loaned up pretty nearly all their available funds, but brokers who can offer strong collateral are accommodated readily.

Closing bid and asked:

	Bid.	Asked.			
Cambria	23½	23¾	Marsden	14	14½
Choctaw	42¾	43	Penn. Mfg.	28⅝	28½
El. Stge. B.	125	130	Phila. Trac.	97	97½
El. S. B. pf.	130	140	Union Trac.	40¾	40⅝
El. Co. of A.	18¾	18½	Un. Gas & I.	164¼	164½
Lehigh Val.	25⅝	25¾	Welsbach Lt.	50	50¼

Corn Active in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Corn was the active deal on 'Change to-day. Heavy buying by shorts who were disturbed by the small contract stocks and rumors of a squeeze advanced the September price 1½c. December closed ⅝@⅝c higher.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1899.

Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
17¼	17¾	1,640	Am. Car & Foundry	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ½
64½	65	265	Am. Car & Found. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	+ ½
43½	44	1,100	American Ice	40	41	40	41	+1
92	94½	300	American Cotton Oil	43	43½	41	41	+ ¾
....	95	25	Am. Cotton Oil pf	92¼	92½	43	43¼	....
49½	50⅜	780	American Linseed	87⅞	87⅞	92¼	92½	....
148	152	100	Am. Linseed pf	50	50½	87⅞	87⅞	....
66⅜	67	300	American Express	150	150	50	50	+3
38⅜	38¾	2,150	Am. Malting Co. pf	67⅛	67⅛	150	150	+ ½
88½	89	2,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	37	39	67	67	+1¾
51	51¾	9,760	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	88	89⅛	37	38	+1⅛
97	97½	1,200	American Steel & Wire	51	51⅝	88	89⅛	+1⅛
144	144¼	27,910	Am. Steel & Wire pf	96½	97⅛	50	51⅛	+ ½
39½	40	2,780	Am. Sugar Ref. Co	145½	146¾	96½	97	+ ½
86	86¾	910	American Tin Plate	40	40	143¾	144	–1
124½	124¾	32,540	American Tobacco	87	87	38⅝	39¾	+1
41½	41¾	2,460	Am. Steel & Hoop	125	125	122⅜	124⅝	+1⅝
52½	52¾	558	Am. Steel & Hoop pf	41	42¼	41	41¾	+ ¾
20¼	20⅝	2,585	Anaconda Copper	84⅞	85¾	84⅞	85½	+1⅛
63⅛	63½	1,850	At., T. & S. F.	52	53¾	52	53	+ ⅝
62⅜	62⅝	28,595	At., T. & S. F. pf	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ¼
49⅞	50	5,695	Baltimore & Ohio	62¼	63⅛	62	62½	+ ¼
70½	71	2,150	Baltimore & Ohio pf	50⅜	50⅝	49⅞	50	+ ⅛
80	80½	137,885	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	70⅞	71¼	70	70¾	+ ⅛
139	....	100	Brooklyn Union Gas	81	81½	80	80	– ⅛
....	53	1,025	Brunswick City	138	138	138	138	....
....	56¼	900	Canada Southern	14⅜	15⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+1
56¾	57	700	Cent. Pac., ass't pd	52	52½	52	52½	+ ⅜
27	27½	1,705	Chesapeake & Ohio	56½	56⅝	56¼	56¼	+ ⅛
49	50	875	Chicago Con. Traction	29⅜	27⅝	26¾	27	+1½
129⅜	129¾	28,270	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	47	48	47	48	+ ⅝
92	93	600	Chicago & East. Ill	130	131	129¼	129¾	+2
103	115	5,100	Chi. & East. Ill. pf	87	92½	....	....	– ¼
14⅜	14⅝	700	Chicago Great West	129	129	129	129	+9¾
79½	80½	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., A	14¼	14⅞	14¼	14¼	–3⅝
40	40	200	Chi. Gr. West. pf., B	78	81¼	79	81¼	+ ½
94	....	200	Chi. Gr. West., deb	40	40	39	39⅞	+ ⅞
93	94	26,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	93	94	93	94	– ⅞
127¼	127⅝	645	Chicago & Northw	127¼	127⅜	127	127	+2⅜
167	168¾	9,515	Chi., R. I. & Pac	167	168¾	167	167	+ ⅝
113	113⅜	1,200	Chi. Term. Trans	113	113⅜	112⅜	112⅜	+1½
13	14½	1,300	Chi. Term. Trans. pf	13	14½	13	14½	+2½
43	44⅞	500	C., C., C. & St. L	43	44⅞	43	44⅞	+2⅜
55½	56½	200	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	55½	56½	55½	55½	+1⅝
98	100	13,560	Colorado Fuel & Iron	98	100	98	100	+2⅜
58	59¾	510	Colorado Midland pf	58	59¾	57	58¾	+1¼
22¼	22½	2,400	Colorado Southern	22¼	22½	22¼	22½	....
4½	4⅝	300	Col. Southern 1st pf	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	....
43½	44	100	Col. Southern 2d pf	43½	44	43½	44	+ ⅛
15¼	15¾	1,000	Col. & C. & I	15¼	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ⅛
17½	18	713	Consolidated Gas	17½	18	17½	18	+ ⅛
186	186	6,265	Continental Tobacco	186	186	186	186	....
42¾	44⅞	2,520	Continental Tobac. pf	42¾	44⅞	42¾	43¾	+ ⅞
93	93	10,250	Delaware & Hudson	93	93	93	94	+ ¾
122⅜	122⅝	22,080	Del., Lack. & West	122⅜	125¼	122⅜	122⅝	+2
180	181	1,500	Denver & Rio Grande	180	101¼	176¾	179¾	+2
21⅞	22⅜	1,225	Denver & R. G. pf	21⅞	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+1¼
74¼	74¾	106	D. M. & Ft. Dodge	74¼	75¾	74¼	75¾	+1½
15	15	522	Detroit City Gas	15	15	15	15	–3
99¼	99½	100	Dul., S. S. & At. pf	99¼	99½	99¼	99¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	13⅜	20	Erie	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
13¼	13¼	1,320	Erie 1st pf	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ¼
36¼	36¾	286	Evans., T. H.	36¼	37⅜	36¼	37⅜	+1⅝
54	54	13,120	Federal Steel	43¼	43¼	43¼	43¼	....
78⅜	78⅝	4,000	Federal Steel pf	54	55⅛	52¼	53½	+ ⅛
120½	120⅝	400	General Electric	77½	79	77¼	78	+ ¾
62	62½	925	Glucose Sugar Ref	120	121	119¾	121	+ ¾
108	108	30	Glucose Sugar Ref. pf	59¾	61	59¾	61	+1¼
107	107	970	Great Northern pf	108	108	108	108	....
161	161	330	Hocking Valley	161	164	161	164	+3
33	33	1,232	Hocking Valley pf	33	33	33	34	+1
62	63¼	2,300	Illinois Central	62	63¼	62	63	+ ⅛
113⅜	113⅝	1,100	International Paper	113⅜	112⅜	113⅜	113⅝	+1¼
28	28¾	200	International Paper pf	28	28¾	27½	27½	+ ½
73¼	74½	100	Iowa Central	73¼	74½	73½	73½	+ ½
13⅜	13⅝	200	Iowa Central pf	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	+ ⅛
54⅜	55	720	K. C., Pitts. & Gulf	54⅜	55	54⅜	54⅜	....
8	8⅜	500	Knickerbocker Ice	8	8⅜	8	8⅜	....
43½	43½	200	Lake Shore & Mich. S	43½	43½	43½	43½	....
65¾	65¾	7,470	Lake Erie & West. pf	65¾	65¾	65¾	65¾	....
79	79	400	Louisville & Nashville	79	79	79	79	....
78	79	40,465	Manhattan Beach	78	79	77⅞	78½	+ ⅝
12	12	15,475	Manhattan Con	12	12	12	12	....
108¼	110½	1,350	Met. Street Railway	102	108	102	107⅝	+ ⅝
192	198	550	Mexican Central	192	198	190	194⅜	+ ⅜
14½	15¾	130	Mexican National ctfs	14½	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	5¾	30	Minn. & St. Louis	5⅝	5¾	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
71½	71¾	100	Minn. & St. L. 2d pf	71½	71¾	71½	71¾	+ ⅛
96	96	3,685	Minn., S. P. & S. S. M.	96	96	96	96	....
23	23	9,200	Missouri Pacific	23	23	23	23	....
39¾	40	200	Mobile & Ohio	40	40	38⅝	39¾	–1
44⅛	44⅜	660	National Biscuit Co	44⅛	44⅜	44⅛	44⅜	+1⅛
44¼	44¾	300	National Lead Co	44¼	44¾	44¼	44¾	+1⅛
45	44	137	Nat. Lead Co. pf	45	44	44	45	....
20	20	543	Nat. Linseed Oil ctfs	20	20	20	20	....
110	110	500	National Steel	110	110	110	110	....
25⅜	25⅝	8,195	National Steel pf	51	52	51	52	....
97⅜	98	25	New York Air Brake	97⅜	98	97⅜	98	....
117	121½	8,450	New York Central	153½	153½	153½	153½	....
136½	136¾	100	N. Y., N. H. & H	136½	136¾	135¼	135¼	....
214½	215¾	100	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	214½	215¾	214½	215¾	....
131½	132	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 1st pf	131½	132	131½	132	....
67½	67½	100	N. Y., C. & S. L. 2d pf	67½	67½	67½	67½	....
33	33	12,535	N. Y. Ont. & West	33	33	33	33	....
25¼	26¼	10	Norfolk Southern	25¼	26¼	25	25¾	....
75	75	2,340	Norfolk & Western	75	75	75	75	....
23¾	24⅜	1,735	Norfolk & West. pf	23¾	24⅜	23¾	23¾	....
68¾	69¾	2,220	North American	68¾	69¾	68¾	68¾	....
12⅝	12⅝	9,150	Northern Pacific	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜	....
52	53⅜	820	Northern Pacific pf	52	53⅜	51⅞	52⅞	....
7½	7⅝	200	Oregon R. & Nav	7½	7⅝	7½	7½	....
44	44	1,010	Pacific Coast	44	44	43	43	....
47½	48⅞	1,720	Pacific Coast 2d pf	47½	48⅞	47½	48⅞	....
65	65	4,120	Pacific Mail	65	65	65	65	....
40¼	41¼	15,575	Pennsylvania R. R	40¼	41¼	40	40	....
131	132⅛	100	People's Gas, Chicago	131	132⅛	131	131½	....
111	111⅜	1,490	Peo., Dec. & Evans	111	111⅜	110¾	110¾	....
2½	2½	1,530	P., C., C. & St. L	2½	2½	2½	2½	....
72⅞	79	1,420	Pressed Steel Car	72	79	72	77	....
56	56	375	Pressed Steel Car pf	56	56	56	56	....
88	90	2,880	Pullman Pal. Car Co	88	90	87¼	90	....
164¼	164¾	23,850	Reading	164¼	167¾	164¼	164⅞	....
21	22⅜	1,020	Reading 1st pf	21	22⅜	21	22	....
57	59⅝	1,620	Reading 2d pf	57	59⅝	57	57	....
31⅝	33	800	Republic Iron & Steel	31⅝	33	31⅝	32⅜	....
28½	28½	200	Rep. I. & S. pf	28½	28½	27⅞	27⅞	....
72	72	50	St. J. & G. I	72	72	72	72	....

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

New Office Building on Madison Avenue Near Fifty-ninth Street—Sales by Brokers and at Auction.

B. C. & F. T. Barry have sold for Collins & Collins the four-story 25-foot dwelling 645 Madison Avenue, 70 feet north of Fifty-ninth Street. The buyer will erect an eight-story fire-proof office building on the lot.

Mrs. Rosina Vollhart has sold to John W. Cornish, for $45,000 cash, the plot of sixteen lots, including the block front on the north side of Tremont Avenue, between Prospect and Marmion Avenues, 225 by 190.

Adelson & Slone have bought from the Peyton estate and others, for improvement, 323 and 325 Bleecker Street, adjoining the corner of Christopher Street, 41 feet front and irregular.

Irons & Todd denied yesterday the report that they are the buyers of the plot of six lots at the northwest corner of Central Park West and Sixty-sixth Street. "We were negotiating for the property," said one of the firm, "but we have no contract for its purchase, and do not expect to get one."

Weil & Mayer have bought from various owners 313 to 321 East Twelfth Street, three-story brick dwellings, each 20 by 103.3.

McVickar & Co. have been appointed agents for the new building which is being erected at the northwest corner of Broadway and Cedar Street by the St. Lawrence Realty Company. The senior member of the firm is a Director in the International Banking and Trust Company, which will occupy the first floor.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By William M. Ryan.

10 Mount Morris Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 20.11 by 100, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Julia E. Cameron.....$40,000

1,225 Douglass Street, Brooklyn, 19.1 by 130, two-story brownstone-front dwelling; voluntary partition sale, to Hugo Scholler 4,650

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

247 West Sixtieth Street, 25.1 by 100.5, four-story brick tenement, with stores; foreclosure sale, to Jacob Lawson..... 8,525

Lots 278 and 279, on the map of the village of East Tremont, being on the northwest side of Catharine Street, 225 feet southwest of One Hundred and Eightieth Street, 37 by 125 and irregular, two-story frame dwelling, with store; foreclosure sale, to Martin Geiszler..... 4,250

By Thomas C. Smith.

228 to 238 West Sixty-third Street, 150 by 100.5, six five-story brick flats; foreclosure sale, to George W. Arthur..... 52,035

By Herbert A. Sherman.

246 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, 25 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Charles Lanier, as trustee..... 11,400

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By William M. Ryan, trustee's sale, Audubon Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, two lots, each 25 by 95, and one lot, 18.9 by 95; Audubon Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Seventieth Street, three lots, each 25 by 95.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Wilbur Larremore, referee, 685 and 687 Wales Avenue, west side, 112.7 feet south of Westchester Avenue, 50 by 111 by 50.7 by 78, two four-story brick flats. Due on judgment, $3,302; subject to other mortgages for $15,000,

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, by order of the Sheriff, 1,069 to 1,073 Elsmere Place, north side, 75 feet west of Marmion Avenue, each 16.8 by 100, three two-story frame dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $2,288.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Myron H. Oppenheim, referee, 326 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 387 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 19 by 102.2, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,816.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, Louis Hanneman, referee, 213 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 200 feet east of Third Avenue, 16.8 by 100.11, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,875.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Brook Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 50 by 80; S. B. Ogden of 954 Lexington Avenue, owner; S. B. Ogden & Co., contractors; cost, $35,000.

Eighteenth Avenue, south side, 165 feet west of Fifth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18 by 42; Ida M. Keller of 551 East One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, owner; S. A. Dennis of 150 Nassau Street, architect; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 384 to 390 East Tenth Street, for four six-story and basement brick flats, 25 by 90; Kate V. Bacher of 49 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein of 245 Broadway, architect; cost, $100,000.

One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, southwest corner of Trafalgar Place, for a one-and-a-half-story frame shop, 18 by 16; Frank McCone of 1,416 Vyse Avenue, owner; A. C. McCone, architect; cost, $250.

Forest Avenue, east side, 308.4 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for two three-story frame flats, 20 by 63; Charles Mersereau of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Trinity Avenue, owner; M. J. Garvin of 3,307 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $12,000.

Forest Avenue, east side, 353.2 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 63; Charles Mersereau, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $6,000.

Alterations.

No. 60 Cedar Street, to a five-story brick store and office building; Charles A. Gould, owner; John Downey of 410 West Thirty-fourth Street, architect and builder; cost, $1,600.

No. 322 Fifth Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling; Mrs. Mary Bierstadt, owner; C. H. Richter, Jr., architect; cost, $20.

No. 40 Second Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; Thomas Bothmann of 40 Second Avenue, owner; Henry Regelman, architect; cost, $700.

No. 574 Fifth Avenue, to a three-story and basement brick studio building; J. W. Nash of Washington, D. C., owner; Hugh Getty, architect and builder; cost, $250.

No. 186 Sixth Avenue, to a three-story brick dwelling and store; Frank J. Hayes of 57 West Twenty-eighth Street, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $150.

No. 1,151 Forest Avenue, to a two-story brick and frame dwelling; William L. Hopwood, premises owner; Gustav Schwarz, architect; cost, $350.

No. 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Mrs. L. H. Moore of 11 East Sixty-fifth Street, owner; Jardine, Kent & Jardine, architects; cost, $3,500.

No. 1,682 Park Avenue, to a brick tenement and store; Caroline Adler of 1,682 Park Avenue, owner; Frederick Ebeling, architect; cost, $300.

Market Street, northwest corner of Henry Street, to a stone church; Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of the Sea and Land, owner; G. E. Apel, architect; cost, $400.

One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, southeast corner of Cauldwell Avenue, to a four-story brick dwelling and store; Mrs. Mary Frerck, owner; H. Horenburger, architect; cost, $250.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, Sept. 19.

BEAVER ST, 26, s s, 22.1x56.3x23.4x53.6; Edward E. McCall, referee, to C. L. Peters 430,000

COLUMBUS AV, 469, 25.2x100; Samuel R. Betts, individually and as executor, and others to Fanny B. Johnson 37,000

COLUMBUS AV, 463, 25.2x100; Samuel R. Betts, individually and as executor, and others to Fanny B. Johnson 37,000

FRANKLIN AV, n w s, 214 ft e of 169th St, 126.6x193x120x222.5; William Endemann to Katharina Endemann 1

FULTON AV, 1,393, 42.10x96.6x42.10x96.4; Leopold Hutter to Eugene M. Bowman.. 1

LEWIS ST, 35 to 25x75; Helen Eichler to Samuel Eichler 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,604 w s, 16.7x75; Julius Bonner to Julius Levy 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,604 w s, 16.7x75; Julius Levy to Esther Bonner 1

LOTS 135 and 136, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to Josephine B. Rezzano 1

LOT 338, map of Section B, Vyse estate; John Quigley to Charles Johnson 3,600

LOTS 380 and 381, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to John A. Fager and another 100

LOTS 392 and 393, map of Van Nest Park; E. B. Levy to John Galm and another.. 100

MADISON AV, 1,539, 16.8x70; Lena Davis to William S. Kane 1

ORCHARD ST, 49, 25.3x88.2x25x88.3; Amelia F. Dunbar to Leopold Kaufmann.

PIKE ST, 68, 25.5x62.4x25.6x61.6; Max S. A. Wilson to Amalie Cohn 1

PROSPECT AV, w s, 87.3 ft s of 169th St, 25x151.1; Ernest B. Wintersmith to the New York Building Loan Banking Company 9,000

WEBSTER AV, e s, 122.1 ft n of 171st St, 16.8x102.11x16.9x102; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Fannie Levinstein 7,500

WEST END AV, s e corner of 80th St, 40 x125; Thomas Allison, referee, to Hugh N. Allwood 64,000

WILKINS PLACE, e s, 156.6 ft n of Jennings St, 25x100; Gaspare Vaccaro and wife to John D. Kellaher 1,400

WOODY CREST AV, w s, 50 ft n of 167th St, 11.9x11.7x2.11; Henry D. Cochrane, executor, to Nelson Smith, Jr. 200

6TH ST, n s, 126.3 ft w of 2d Av, 23.5x 99.10; Leopold Kaufman to Jonas Weil and another 18,000

33D ST, 41 East, 22x98.9; Emma B. Carver to George A. Plimpton 100

40TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 25x98.9; James Fitzgerald to Ede Levinson and another 1

42D ST, n s, 162.10 ft e of Broadway, 25x100.5; Central Av, s e corner of Croton Av, 182x158x177x153.8; Jerome Av, e s, 114.10 ft n of High Bridge St, 81.10x125x88x125; Catharine De Lacy to Peter De Lacy 25,000

56TH ST, 732 West, 25x100.5; Augustin H. H. Goelet and wife to Emil Calman 1

62D ST, 143 West, 25x100.5; Benjamin F. Eccles to Alice J. Swinnerton 1

66TH ST, 229 to 237 West, 125x100.5; Samuel R. Betts, executor, &c., and others to Samuel R. Betts 80,000

72D ST, n s, 98.9 ft e of Avenue A, 175x 102.2; Timothy Donovan and wife to John J. Houlahan 1

78TH ST, 153 East, 12.6x102.2; Emma J. Woolley to Charles L. E. de Gaugue 1

78TH ST, 153 East, 12.6x102.2; James V. S. Woolley and others to Charles L. E. de Gaugue 8,750

79TH ST, s s, 145 ft e of 3d Av, 20x102.2; Amalie Cohn to Max S. A. Wilson 1

80TH ST, 73 East, 20x82.2; Peter Hotze to Mitchell B. Bernstein 1

90TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.8; George and John Schreiner to George J. Moser 100

98TH ST, s s, 135 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 100.5; Frieda Hart to Fannie D. Tysen.. 1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Warren E. Dennis to Marietta B. Bellows 1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 25x85; Marietta B. Bellows to Christian Petersen 1

169TH ST, s w corner of Stebbins Av, 19x80; Alfred Ericson to Ernest B. Wintersmith 1

173D ST, n s, 95 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Philip Stellwagen to Julius Grossman 1

174TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Washington Av, 25x100; Julius Grossman and wife to Philip E. Stellwagen and another 1

209TH ST, centre line, 108.7 ft w dividing line between Block 7, map of Samuel Thomson, and land of Isaac Dyckman, 147x125; Christian Petersen to Marietta B. Bellows 1

Recorded Leases.

DEMUTH, Frank, and another to Peter McEvoy; 19th St, 235 West, 3 8-12 years, 720 to 780

KRAPP, Theresa, to Patrick Kelly; West End Av, 191. 5 years 576

LOEW, Edward V., to M. E. Carley; 16th Av, 831, n w corner of 55th St. 4 8-12 years 1,350

PITTELLI, Frank, to Anastasia De Filippo; 71st St, 311 East, 9 4-12 years 1,560

PIERI, Romualo, to Emilio Spina, as President Col. Roosevelt Political Republican Club of Third Assembly District; Macdougal St, 109, 7-12 year 77

THE CENTRAL SPAR VEREIN, New York City, to William Buess; 95th St, 312 to 316 East, 20 years 2,700

TOWNSEND, Ralph, to Henry Schaefer; Amsterdam Av, 834, 5 years 1,000

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLWOOD, Hugh, to Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland; West End Av, s e corner of 80th St, 1 year 200,000

BAUM, David and Rebecca, and others, to the Mutual Life Insurance Company; 234 Delancey St, 5 years 10,000

BERNSTEIN, Mitchell B., to Peter Hotze; 73 East 80th St, 5 years 24,000

BLUMENTHAL, George, to Abraham Rosenberg; Washington Av, new line, n w corner of 173d St, demand 3,500

BOWMAN, Eugene M., to Leopold Hutter; 1,393 Fulton Av, 5 year 1,000

BOPP, T. Harrison, to Harlem Savings Bank; 1831 St, n s, 225 ft w of Webster Av; also, Ford St, n s, 125 ft w of Webster Av, 1 year 5,000

BRODBECK, Johanna and John, to George Wildung; 418 East 10th St, 2 years 1,500

CAHILL, William, to Franklin Savings Bank; 8th Av, n w corner 52d St, 5 years 40,000

CAHILL, William, to Bernheimer & Schmid; 8th Av, n w corner of 52d St, being 871 5th Av and 301 West 52d St, demand 24,000

CARLEY, Michael E., to P. Ballantine & Sons; 831 10th Av, saloon lease, demand 3,000

CUNNINGHAM, Mary B., to Lillie L. Coster; 257 East 99th St, 3 years 600

DE GAUGUE, Charles L. E., to James V. S. Woolley; 153 East 78th St, 3¼ years 2,000

DEDERICK, Henry S., Jr., to Leon Malraison; Eagle Av, w s, 25 ft n of 161st St, demand 2,500

DONOHUE, John, to James Barrett; Southern Boulevard, (133d St.,) s w corner of Willis Av, 3 years 5,000

EDWARDS, Mary J., to James J. Phelan, trustee; Mott Av, e s, 96.2 ft s of 149th St, widened, 5 years 6,000

FAGER, John A. and Amanda D., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 380 and 381, map of Van Nest Park, 3 years 700

FITZSIMMONS, Terrence, to Lembeck & Betz Brewing Company, Amsterdam Av, 1,947, saloon lease, demand 2,000

GAULT, Carrie, to Harry S. Houpt; 95th St, n s, 110 ft e of Lexington Av, demand 1,000

HILLEBERT, James E., to Daniel C. Moynihan; Jerome Av, e s, 229.2 ft n of 177th St, 2 months 1,500

HOULAHAN, John J., to Timothy Donovan; 72d St, n s, 98.9 ft e of Avenue A, 1 year 43,000

HUBBELL, Marvin D., to Ella W. Mills, executrix, and an other, executor, &c.; 226 West 136th St, 5 years 10,250

JOHNSON, Charles, to Julia Quigley; Lot 338, map of Section B, Vyse estate, 23d Ward, 5 years 1,000

JESSURUN, Louis E., to the American Mortgage Company; Intervale Av, n w s, 655.6 ft n e of 167th St, 3 years 3,000

JUNGK, Heinrick, to Bowery Savings Bank; 81st St, n s, 256.6 ft e of 1st Av, 5 years 11,500

KARPAS, Gottlieb M., and others to Frederic N. Goddard; Commerce St, s e corner of Bedford St, ¼ year 4,500

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 49 Orchard St 40,000

KELLY, Thomas D. to John J. O'Brien; 2,161 Bathgate Av, installments 1,460

LARSEN, Carl H. and Minna, to United States Savings Bank; Tinton Av, w s, 120.2 ft n of Strong Av, 1 year 3,000

LEVENSON, Ede, and Abe Miller, to Walter N. Hallgarten; 40th St, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 8,500

LEVENSON, Ede, and Abe Miller, to Eliza E. L. Stephens; 40th St, n s, 400 ft w of 9th Av, 3 years 1,500

LEVINSTEIN, Fannie, to Felix Levy and another; Webster Av, e s, 122 ft n of 171st St, installments 1,500

McFARLAND, George H., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 37 West 90th St, 3 years 15,000

McEVOY, Peter, to Jacob Ruppert; 235 West 19th St, demand 2,336

MILLER, Charles E. and wife to Catharine H. Martin; 9th Av, n e corner of 204th St, 1 year 2,500

MULLANE, Mary F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 232 East 22d St, 3 years 1,000

PETERSON, Charles, to James H. McCullagh; Cauldwell Av, w s, 175 ft s of 156th St, ½ year 800

PETERSON, Christian, to Star Co-operative Building & Loan Association; 148th St, s s, 75 ft e of Bradhurst Av, 5 years 2,500

REED, Mary R., and others, trustees, &c., to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 243 West 27th St; also interior lot, begins 212.2 ft e of 8th Av, and 98.9 ft s of 27th St, runs n 88x e 24.10x s 89.5x w 24.10, secures advances 7,000

RELPH, Henrietta to Mary Rowe; Flower St, n w corner of 2d Av; Elizabeth St, s s, 125 ft e of Elliott Av, extends to Old Boston Road, 3 years 3,000

REZZANO, Josephine B., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 135 and 136, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year 800

ROSENBLATT, Samuel and Simon M., to Seaman Arnold—M. L. Bank for Savings; 240 South St, extending to Water St, 5 years 40,000

SANTACROCE, Julia, to James C. Forbes; Morris Park Av, n s, 1,159.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 1 year 500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 1 year 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 8th Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 year 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

SNYDER, Charles B. J., to Harriet H. Wilcox; St. James St, n s, 100 ft from w s of Davidson Av, extends to Grand Av, 5 years 10,500

WALKER, Frederick H., to New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 145th St, 3 years 35,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BECKER, C. Adelbert, to Pauline (Schwaab) Klenen 3,500

BELL, Enoch C., to Charles M. Levy 2,000

DUDENSING, Richard, to Carl Fischer.. 2,500

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 10,000

ERNST-MARX-NATHAN COMPANY to James M. Wentz 17,500

GRECO, Stefano, to Clarine E. Buzby 750

GUGGENHEIMER, Randolph, to Moses Weinman 17,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Albert L. Foss 1,500

LURCH, Lena, executrix, &c., to John C. Barr 1,600

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow, assigns two mortgages 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

THE CITY MORTGAGE COMPANY to Edward Winslow 100

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution. 7,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Hudson City Savings Institution. 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New York 30,000

UHLMANN, Frederick, to Henry D. McCord 4,500

WINSLOW, Edward, to Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company 100

Mechanics' Liens.

BLEECKER ST, s e corner of Jones St, 27.1x100; Orrin D. Person against Kaufman & Glass, owners and contractors... 1,962

PEARLSTEIN, Josephine B., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 135 and 136, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year 800

ROSENBLATT, Samuel and Simon M., to Seaman Arnold—M. L. Bank for Savings; 240 South St, extending to Water St, 5 years 40,000

SANTACROCE, Julia, to James C. Forbes; Morris Park Av, n s, 1,159.6 ft e of Unionport Road, 1 year 500

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 8th Av, s w corner of 112th St, 1 year 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 8th Av, w s, 50.8 ft s of 112th St, 1 year 5,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 112th St, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 2,000

SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag to Bradley & Currier Company; 112th St, s s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 5,000

SNYDER, Charles B. J., to Harriet H. Wilcox; St. James St, n s, 100 ft from w s of Davidson Av, extends to Grand Av, 5 years 10,500

WALKER, Frederick H., to New York Savings Bank; St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 145th St, 3 years 35,000

CORN—No. 2 corn, 38¾c, elevator; 39¼c, delivered, and 40c, free on board, afloat.

OATS—No. 2 closed 27@27½c; No. 3 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28¾c; No. 3 white, 28c; track mixed, 26½@28c; track white, 27½@33c; No. 2 white clips, 29½c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 65½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 64½c, spot; State rye, 59@60c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 41@42c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 45@50c, delivered, New York.

BUCKWHEAT GRAIN, 55@60c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.85@$4; Winter straights, $3.30@$3.40; Winter patents, $3.50@$3.75; Kansas clears, $2.95@$3.10; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.70@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.40@$2.50; no grade, $18.75, to arrive. RYE FLOUR—Fair to good, $3.15@$3.30; choice to fancy, $3.35@$3.60. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.20@$2.30, as to brand. BAGMEAL—Fine white and yellow 90@95c; coarse, 75@77c. FEED—Spring bran, bulk, $15@$15.25; sacks, to arrive, 200-lb, $15.75; sacks, to spot, $15.75@$16; coarse Winter bran, $16@$17.50. MIDDLINGS—Fine white, $15@$15.25; middlings, $16@$18; city feed, $16@$16.50; hominy chop, $15.50, bulk; oil meal, $26@$26.50.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 19.—Flour—First patents, $3.70@$3.80; second patents, $3.50@$3.60; first clear, $2.50@$2.60. Bran, $10@$10.50.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $11.50@$12; short clear, $10.25@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.50; family, $10.50@$11.50; packet, $10@$10.50; extra India mess, $14.50@$16. BEEF HAMS—$25.50@$26.50. CRESCENT HOGS—Bacons, 6¼c; 180-lb, 6¼c; 160-lb, 6¾@6¾c; pigs, 7¼c. CUT MEATS—Smoking bellies, 7@7¼c; 10-lb, 6¾@7c; 12-lb, 5¾@6c; 14-lb, 5¾c; pickled shoulders, 6@6¼c; pickled hams, 9¼@10c; Western, greens, 8¾@8¾c; Western S. P., 9¼c; city greens, 9¼c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾@5c. LARD—$5.65; city lard, $5.30; refined lard, South America, $5.65. Continent, 5¾; Brazil, kegs, $7.60. Compound, city, 5c; Western, 5@5¼c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard, stearine, 7¾c.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Beef—Extra India mess, strong, 63s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Firm; prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 43s. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 9d. Bacon—Steady; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 22 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 32s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 31s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 34s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 26s 6d. Butter—Finest United States, 95s; good, 72s. Cheese—American finest, white, 52s; American finest, colored, 53s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 24s 6d; Australian, in London, 25s 6d. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s 6d. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6¾d. Linseed Oil—23s.

COFFEE.—The short interest on the Coffee Exchange was somewhat disconcerted in the morning by evidences of a bullish turn in sentiment abroad, and a more confident attitude of local longs. Covering was soon a leading feature of speculation, the settlement of these commitments reaching as far ahead as August, 1900. The market on the call was steady at unchanged prices. An advance of 5 points was soon recorded, and the market held steady to firm pretty much throughout the rest of the session. But while showing much healthier symptoms, the market did not develop speculative energy to speak of. The market at the close was steady in tone, with prices net unchanged to 5 points higher.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	..	..	..	4.10@4.15
October	4.15	4.15	4.10	4.10@4.15
November	4.15	4.20	4.15	4.15@4.20
December	4.45	4.45	4.45	4.40@4.45
January	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.45@4.50
February	..	..	..	4.55@4.60
March	4.65	4.65	4.65	4.65@4.70
April	..	..	..	4.65@4.75
May	..	..	..	4.70@4.80
June	..	..	..	4.75@4.85
July	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.85@4.90
August	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95

FOREIGN MARKETS—Santos coffee market steady; good average Santos, 58800; receipts, 44,000 bags, (two days;) stock, 1,168,000 bags. Hamburg, coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M., net ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 10,000 bags. Havre, coffee market opened irregular; unchanged to 1f higher; at 12 M., ¼f higher; at 3 P. M., steady; unchanged; closed ¼@½f net higher; total sales, 20,000 bags. January, 31.75; February, 32; March, 32.25; April, 32.50; May, 32.75; June, 33; July, 33.25; August, 33.50; September, 31.25; October, 31.25; November, 31.50; December, 31.75. Rio, coffee market firm; No. 7 Rio, 6¾325; exchange, 7⅞d; receipts, 26,000 bags, (two days;) cleared for the United States, 7,000 bags; cleared for Europe, 8,000 bags; stock, 362,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3⅞c; molasses, 3⅜c.

METALS.—Iron, No. 1 foundry, $22.50; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $19.50; steel rails, $33; pig iron warrants, $17; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $32.25; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.55.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $8.65, and in bulk, $6.15; Philadelphia, barrels, $8.60, and in bulk, $6.10; refined, cases, New York, $9.90; crude naphtha, cargoes, $10.50; deodorized, $11. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 25½@26c; off Summer yellow, 25c; butter grades, 29@30c; prime white, 28½@29c; prime Winter yellow, 30@31c; linseed, American, raw, 44@45c; American, boiled, 46 @47c; Calcutta, raw, 60c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.25; tar oil, barrels, $4.25@$4.50; spirits turpentine, 50½@51c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.25@$1.27½; E, $1.40; F, $1.45; G, $1.50@$1.55; N, $1.60@$1.65; I, $1.70@$1.75; K, $1.83@$1.90; M, $2.15@$2.20; N, $2.90; W G, $3.25; W W, $3.45@$3.50.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 19.—Spirits of turpentine, 47c. Resin—A, B, C, D, 95c; E, $1; F, $1.05; G, $1.15; H, $1.20; I, $1.25; K, $1.30; M, $1.65; N, $2.10; W G, $2.55; W W, $3.30.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 19.—Turpentine, 46c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.—Beeves, light bulls, $2.80; cows, $2.25@$3.25; feeling steady; veals, $5@$8.50; grassers, $3@$3.37½; city dressed veals, 10@12½c per head. Sheep—$3@$4.75; lambs, $4.55@$6.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	.74¾
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.39¼
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.27½
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.95
Cotton, middling	.06⅝
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5 7-16
Sugar, granulated	5.31
Molasses, O. K. prime	.35
Beef, family	11.00
Beef, hams	26.00
Tallow, prime	.04¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb	.06¾
Lard, prime	5.65
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	22.50
Butter, Western creamery	.23

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Flour steady; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67@68c; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 2 corn, 33½@34c; No. 2 yellow corn, 33½@34c; No. 2 oats, 22⅝@22¼c; No. 2 white, 24¼c; No. 3 white, 23@24½c; No. 2 rye, 57½c; No. 2 barley, 38½@44c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.12; Northwestern, $1.13; prime timothy seed, $2.35@$2.40; mess pork, per bbl, $7.40 @$8; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@5.32½; shorts ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.05@$5.35; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 6@6¼c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.60; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; clover, $5.75@$7.

COTTON.—Speculation in cotton futures today did not compare favorably with some trade records, but showed some improvement over that of the past few days. Sentiment was bullishly impressed soon after the opening by private crop information, manifestations of firmness in the English market and reports that the movement at interior towns was falling away rapidly. The opening was quiet and firm at last night's prices to an advance of 4 points, this being about the lowest level of the day. Though there were occasional periods of realizing in the late session the undercurrent of sentiment was strongly bullish up to the close, with the market finally firm at a net gain of 6 to 7 points. Spot cotton in Southern markets in a middling quotation was reported by special dispatches as follows: Savannah, 5⅜c; Wilmington, 6¼c; Norfolk, 6¼c; Baltimore, 6¼c; Memphis, 6c; Augusta, 6 1-16@ 6¼c.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.99	5.99	5.99	6.02@6.04
October	6.02	6.07	6.02	6.06@6.07
November	6.07	6.08	6.07	6.11@6.12
December	6.13	6.18	6.12	6.18@
January	6.18	6.24	6.18	6.23@6.24
February	6.24	6.25	6.24	6.26@6.28
March	6.26	6.31	6.26	6.30@6.31
April	6.31	6.31	6.31	6.33@6.35
May	6.34	6.38	6.32	6.37@6.38
June	6.38	6.41	6.36	6.40@6.41
July	6.42	6.42	6.39	6.43@6.44
August	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.45@6.46

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19.—Spot cotton quiet and firm; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 7,000 bales; receipts, 1,000 bales; middling upland, 3 17-32d. Futures opened quiet and unchanged and closed barely steady at 1½@2-64d net advance. December-January, 3.25½b; January-February, 3.25½b; February-March, 3.26b; March-April, 3.26½b; April-May, 3.27b; May-June, 3.28s; June-July, 3.28⅛s; July-August, 3.29v; September, 3.31s; September-October, 3.29v; October-November, 3.27½b; November-December, 3.26b. Manchester—Yarns, moderate demand; cloths dull.

WOOL.—BOSTON, Sept. 19.—The wool trade here has been brisk in spots this week, several houses have put out big lines of wool, which have been snapped up by the manufacturers. The larger operations have been in territory wools, which have sold on the scoured basis of 50@52c for fine medium and fine. Fleece wools are quiet, but the market holds firm. Australian wools are well cleaned up, and what lots held here are held firm in the absence of sales. The following are the quotations, being descriptions: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, X and above, 29@30c; XX and XX and above, 31@ 32c; delaine, 33@33½c. No. 1 combing, 33@ 33½c; No. 2 combing, 31@32c. Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., X Michigan, 24@25c; No. 1 Michigan combing, 31@32c; No. 2 Michigan combing, 29@30c; No. 1 Illinois combing, 31@32c; No. 2 Illinois combing, 29@30c; X New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 29@30c; delaine, New York, New Hampshire, and Vermont, 28@30c; delaine Michigan, 31@32c. Unwashed medium, &c.: Kentucky and Indiana quarter blood combing, 23@24c; Missouri quarter blood combing, 21@22c; braid combing, 19@20c; Lake and Georgia, 21@22c. Territory wools: Montana and Dakota fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50@52c; staple, 55@57c; Utah, Wyoming, fine medium and fine, 16@18c; scoured, 50c; staple, 53@55c; Idaho, fine medium and fine, 16@17c; scoured, 50@52c; medium, 17@18c; scoured, 45 @46c.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	72⅝	73	72⅝	73
December	75⅝	75¾	75 3-16	75¾
May	78⅜	78⅝	78⅜	78⅝
Corn—				
September	..	..	..	38¾
December	36¼	36⅜	36	36⅜
May	35½	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅝	70⅝	70¼	70⅝
December	70½	70⅝	70 3-16	70⅝
May	73⅜	73⅜	73¼	73½
Corn—				
September	32⅞	34½	32⅞	34⅜
December	28⅞	29 5-16	28⅝	29½
May	29⅝	30 3-16

SUMMER RESORTS.

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1st-class House. Reconstructed entirely, with handsome Winter Garden.

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—Trial desired in the County of New York.—CHARLES LANIER, as Trustee, for Mary L. Schenck, Plaintiff, against BERNHARD ROSENSTOCK, Daniel Seymour, Joseph C. Baldwin, and Arthur Hill, as executors of the last will and testament of George R. Lansing, deceased; Nash Friedman, and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman), Charles Goldberg, Morris Levy, Daniel Bermes, Elizabeth A. Williams, Theodore W. Bayard, Charles Vogt, Jr., Frank H. Vogt, Arthur G. Vogt, Eugene Vogt, Inman Brothers' Construction Company, The National City Bank of Brooklyn, Highland National Bank of Newburgh, Louis Blumgart, and Cyrus L. Sulzberger, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated the 15th day of June, 1899.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office Address, No. 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York, N. Y.

To the defendants Nash Friedman and "Mary" Friedman, his wife, (the name "Mary" being fictitious, the first name of said defendant being unknown to plaintiff, and plaintiff intending to designate thereby the wife of the defendant Nash Friedman):

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order made by Hon. David Leventritt, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of August, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said county, on the same day.

Dated August 22d, 1899.
MILLER, PECKHAM & DIXON,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Office and Post Office Address, 80 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
au23-1aw6wW

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—JOHN M. PENDLETON, plaintiff, against WILLIAM S. PENDLETON, defendant.—Summons:

To the above-named defendant:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint. Trial desired in the County of New York.—Dated July 7th, 1899.

JOHN M. GROW, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, 45 Broadway, New York County, N. Y.

To the above-named defendant, William S. Pendleton:

The foregoing summons is served on you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Francis M. Scott, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 11th day of September, 1899, and filed, with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.—Dated New York, Sept. 12th, 1899.

JOHN A. GROW, Attorney for Plaintiff.
45 Broadway, City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

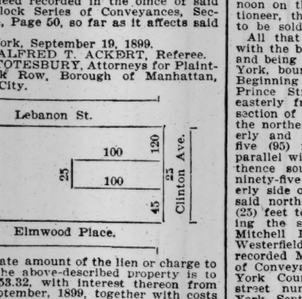
NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—WILLIAM H. BIRKMIRE, plaintiff, against HENRY SCHOPPER and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 18th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that catch lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-fourth Ward of the City of New York, and known and distinguished on a certain map entitled "Map of the Ryer Homestead, Twenty-fourth Ward, New York City, Josiah A. Briggs, Civil and Topographical Engineer, dated December 9, 1891," and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York as Lot Number ninety-three, (93,) and bounded and described as followes: Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, distant, along the same, one hundred and forty-five (145) feet southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Lebanon Street with the westerly side of Clinton Avenue, which point is also forty-five (45) feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Elmwood Place, as laid down on said map, with said westerly side of Clinton Avenue; running thence westerly, at right angles or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, one hundred (100) feet; thence northerly, parallel with said Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly again at right angles, or nearly so, to said Clinton Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet to the westerly side of Clinton Avenue; and thence southerly, along said westerly side of Clinton Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.

Subject nevertheless to the covenant against nuisances and as to character of buildings contained in the deed recorded in the office of said Register, in Block Series of Conveyances, Section 11, Liber 4, Page 50, so far as it affects said premises.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
ALFRED T. ACKERT, Referee.
GREENE & STOTESBURY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 41 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $5,739.46, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 28, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1899.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
au8-2aw3wM&Wfo10

REFEREES' NOTICES.

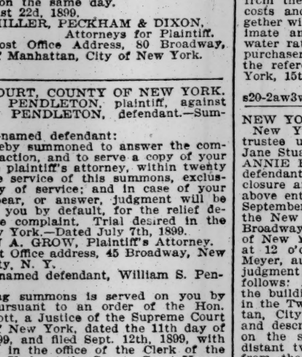
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—ROSE T. MOSHER, plaintiff, against CHARLES F. DONNELLY and AGNES T. DONNELLY, his wife, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 16th day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 13th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, situate, lying, and being at Fordham, in the Borough of the Bronx, in the City of New York, being lots known and designated by the Numbers 120, 121, 122 on a map entitled "Map of property belonging to S. Cambreleng and others, situate at Fordham, in the township of West Farms, Westchester County, New York, made by Rudolph Ross, Surveyor," dated May 12th, 1871, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue as laid down on said map distant one hundred and fifty-seven feet two inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Cambreleng Avenue and Union (now Pelham) Avenue, and running thence easterly and at right angles to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the southerly boundary line of Lot Number 122 on said map, one hundred feet; thence southerly parallel, or nearly so, with the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the westerly boundary line of Lots Numbers 135, 136, and 137 on said map seventy-five feet; thence westerly at right angles to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue and along the northerly boundary line of Lot 119 on said map, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Cambreleng Avenue, and thence northerly along Cambreleng Avenue seventy-five feet to the point or place of beginning. Said Cambreleng Avenue being now known as Belmont Avenue. Being the same premises conveyed by deeds recorded in Liber 1808 of Conveyances, Page 315, and in Liber 1987 of Conveyances, Page 239.—Dated New York, September 15th, 1899.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
ANDREW J. PROVOST, Attorney for Plaintiff, 7 Beekman St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

Pelham (late Union) Ave.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $2,466.75, with interest thereon from 15th day of September together with costs and allowance amounting to $175.76, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $58.80 and interest.—Dated New York, 15th day of September, 1899.

GEORGE LANDON, Referee.
e20-2aw3wW&F&o13

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—CHARLES W. WOOLSEY, as trustee under the last will and testament of Jane Stuart Woolsey, deceased, plaintiff, against ANNIE FRANCES SCHILLINGER, and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the 8th day of September, 1899, I will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 11th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City

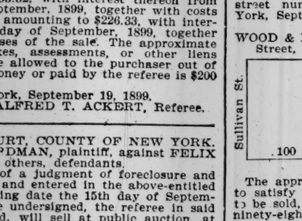
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $345.44 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANNA D. BLISS, plaintiff, against CATHARINE E. McGOWN, (formerly Catharine E. Moore,) and others, defendants. In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date 20th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Eighth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Prince Street, distant one hundred (100) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sullivan Street and the northerly line of Prince Street; thence northerly and parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five and 6-100 (95 6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches; thence easterly, parallel with Prince Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence southerly, parallel with Sullivan Street ninety-five (95) feet six (6) inches to the northerly side of Prince Street; thence westerly along said northerly side of Prince Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises as were conveyed by Mitchell L. Erlanger, referee, to Eugene T. Westerfield by deed dated March 24, 1894, and recorded March 27, 1894, in Section 2, Liber 27 of Conveyances, Page 222, Register's office, New York County, and being also known by the street number 177 Prince Street.—Dated New York, September 19, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
WOOD & HILL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 51 Wall Street, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is twenty-six thousand seven hundred ninety-eight and 05-100 dollars with interest thereon from 20th day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred eighty and 02-100 dollars, with interest from July 20, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is five hundred eighty-one and 58-100 dollars and interest.—Dated New York, September 6, 1899.

CHARLES H. GRIFFIN, Referee.
s6-2aw3wW&F&s27

AGENTS WANTED.

Why Not Make $50 Per Week?

Salesmen are making $50 to $75 a week with our beautiful new panoramic albums, "Fighting in the Philippines" and "Our New Possessions"—YOU can easily do so. Each album contains 160 magnificent, large photographic reproductions of stirring, pathetic and humorous scenes of camp and battlefield, portraits of prominent war heroes, native pictures, noted points of interest, Thomas M. Anderson, Brigadier General U. S. A., says: "The engravings are both faithful and picturesque." Heavy, ivory-finish paper; handsome covers; exquisite works of art. One man sold 150 first day—EVERYBODY buys it; GENEROUS COMMISSION. One complete album, (paper cover,) 12 cents; both albums, 20 cents; cloth binding, 35 cents each; both, 60 cents. Order NOW; don't waste time in correspondence; money refunded if not absolutely satisfactory. Catalogue free. Manuscripts promptly examined.

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Typewriters Rented & Sold.

1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard machines rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1358 Franklin.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—SUSAN E. HOYT, plaintiff, against HELEN A. FRENCH and others, defendants.

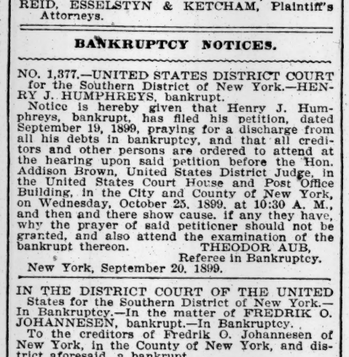
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 26th day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Exchange Salesrooms, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, on the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, in the County and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning on the southerly side of Eighty-first Street at a point distant three hundred and eighty-seven feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of Eighty-first Street and Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and parallel with Eighty-first Street nineteen feet; thence northerly and again parallel with Ninth (now Columbus) Avenue and part of the distance through another party wall one hundred and two feet and two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-first Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-first Street nineteen feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with all the right, title and interest of the parties of the first part (Edward Purcell and wife) of, in, and to the land lying in front of said premises to the middle of said Eighty-first Street.—Dated New York, August 28, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale; its street number is No. 136 West 81st Street.

West 81st Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $26,441.71, with interest thereon from the 18th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $374.23, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,081.17 and interest.—Dated New York, August 28th, 1899.

MYRON H. OPPENHEIM, Referee.
REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,377.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. HUMPHREYS, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Humphreys, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, October 25, 1899, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 20, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDRIK O. JOHANNESEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Fredrik O. Johannesen of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1899, the said Fredrik O. Johannesen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, 44 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 2d day of October, A. D. 1899, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
September 18, 1899.

NO. 1,473.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HUGO LAHNSTEIN, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Hugo Lahnstein of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Hugo Lahnstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 19, 1899.

NO. 1,475.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of KATHARINE POLLATSCHEK, bankrupt.

To the creditors of Katharine Pollatschek, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Katharine Pollatschek was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Theodor Aub, No. 149 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 6th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, September 19, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES TINKER, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,466.

To the creditors of Charles A. Tinker of New York, in the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Charles A. Tinker was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, 45 Cedar Street, in New York City on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1899, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Sept. 20, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAILEY, DEBORAH ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DEBORAH ANN BAILEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Willis Benner, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 7th day of March, 1900.—Dated New York, the 5th day of September, 1899. CHARLES BENNER, WILLIAM H. BAILEY, WILLIAM E. FROST, Executors. WILLIS BENNER, Attorney for Executors, 141 Broadway. Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. s6-1aw6mW

BALDWIN, SUSAN T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SUSAN T. BALDWIN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jared G. Baldwin, Jr., 33 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before February 7th, 1900.—Dated New York, July 19, 1899. JARED G. BALDWIN, Executor. JARED G. BALDWIN, Jr., Attorney for Executor. 33 Wall Street, New York City. jy19-1aw6mW

BOTHNER, DOROTHEA J. E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Dorothea J. E. Bothner, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Hyde & Leonard, No. 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 26th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. GUSTAV O. BOTHNER, Administrator. HYDE & LEONARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 141 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. au16-1aw6mW

BURCHARD, THOMAS H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. BURCHARD, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of their attorneys, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of June, 1899. WILLIAM J. LEEDS, ROSWELL B. BURCHARD, Executors. VAN DUZEE & TAYLOR, Attorneys for Executors, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je21-1aw6mW

DOWIE, PETER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER DOWIE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of William Bell Wait, Jr., Executor's attorney, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New York, the fifteenth day of May, 1899.—HENRY S. AMBLER, Executor. WM. BELL WAIT, Jr., Attorney for the Executor, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. my17-1aw6mW

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GREMMLER, JOSEPH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GREMMLER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, the office of Coleman & Donohue, No. 203 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 23d day of February, 1900, next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1899. CHARLES HEPS and LOUIS RUPP, Executors. COLEMAN & DONOHUE, Attorneys for Executors, 203 Broadway, N. Y. City.

HAWLEY, RAVAUD K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RAVAUD K. HAWLEY, late of the County of New York and State of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of December, 1899.—Dated June 8th, 1899. CHAUNCEY S. TRUAX, Jr., DEAN HOLDEN, Executors. ROGER A. PRYOR, Attorney for Executors, No. 52 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. je14-1aw6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York:

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BAIZ, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Cardozo & Nathan, their attorneys, No. 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of August, 1899.

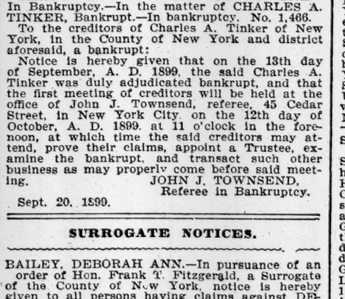
ADOLPH PERSIRA,
EMILY M. BAIZ,
Executors.
CARDOZO & NATHAN, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City. aug0-1aw6mW

KEYES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN KEYES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Albert J. Adams, Jr., No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of April, 1899. AIMEE A. KEYES, Administratrix. ALBERT J. ADAMS, Jr., Atty. for Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y. ap19-1aw6mW

MARCH, PETER S.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER S. MARCH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Howard R. Bayne, Esq., No. 16 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twentieth day of October, 1899, next.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Twelfth Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and together bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Ninety-first Street, distant two hundred and nineteen feet easterly from the southeasterly corner of Ninety-first Street and First Avenue and running thence southerly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line one hundred feet; thence northerly again parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eight and one-half inches to the southerly side of Ninety-first Street; thence westerly along the same to the point of beginning one hundred feet.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $10,551.67, with interest thereon from the 15th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to $548.20, with interest from September 8, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Sheriff, is $345.44 and interest.

Dated New York, September 19, 1899.
THOMAS J. DUNN,
Sheriff of New York County.
FRANK G. RINN, Deputy Sheriff.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ALBERT EPDMAN, plaintiff, against FELIX PHILLIPS and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 23d day of September, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of October, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by S. Goldsticker, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot or parcel of land in the City and County of New York bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street and the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Seventh Street one hundred feet; thence northerly parallel with Columbus Avenue, twenty-five feet and two inches; thence westerly parallel with One Hundred and Seventh Street, one hundred feet to the easterly side of Columbus Avenue, and thence southerly along the easterly side of Columbus Avenue twenty-five feet and two inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 16th, 1899.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
ERDMAN, LEVY & MAYER, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

106th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $5,739.46, with interest thereon from the 13th day of September, 1899, together with costs and allowance amounting to $252.67, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is about $200 and interest. The property will be sold subject to a mortgage of $15,000, with interest from July 1, 1899, at 6 per cent., and a mortgage of $12,500, with interest from January 28, 1899, at 6 per cent.

Dated New York, 16th day of September, 1899.
RANDOLPH HURRY, Referee.
au8-2aw3wM&Wfo10

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of HASTINGS CARD AND PAPER COMPANY, assigned to John W. Axford, for benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 18th day of October, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of John W. Axford, Assignee of above-named Hastings Card and Paper Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the Assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be [L. S.] hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Judge of the said Supreme Court, this ninth day of September, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE M. BROOKS, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.
s6-1aw6wW

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term of the New York Supreme Court, at Part I. thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, Manhattan Borough, on the 8th day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Herman G. Loew, as assignee of above-named Samuel T. Skidmore, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereto affixed, Witness, the Honora- [Seal.] ble Charles H. Van Brunt, the Presiding Justice of the New York Supreme Court, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 12th day of September, 1899.

WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
ISAAC N. MILLER, Att'y for Assignee, 293 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. s20-1aw6wW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. David Leventritt, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated August 19th, 1899, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLOTTE M. DIOSSY, GEORGE S. DIOSSY, and ROBERT D. DIOSSY, lately doing business in the City of New York under the firm name of The Diossy Law Book Company, to present their claims, with the vouchers thereof, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said firm for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business, the office of Chas. Coleman Miller, 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 5th day of November, 1899.

Dated New York, August 21st, 1899.
WILLIAM H. POWELL, Assignee.
CHAS. COLEMAN MILLER, Attorney for Assignee, 15 Wall Street, New York City.
au23-1aw6wW

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County of New York, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, County of New York, on the 1st day of November, 1899, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Gregory-Taylor Company.

Dated New York, September 20th, 1899.
TRADE NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY,
by WM. H. TAYLOR, President.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Boston and New England Points,
VIA SOUND LINES.

FALL RIVER LINE—For Fall River, Boston, and New England points. Steamers Priscilla and Puritan. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Warren St., week days and Sundays at 6:00 P. M. Steamer from New York, Sundays only, touches at Newport. On other days of the week Providence Line eastward steamers stop at Newport.

PROVIDENCE LINE—For Newport, Providence, Boston, North and East. Steamers Plymouth and Pilgrim. Orchestra on each. Leave Pier 18, N. R., foot of Mur

PUBLIC SCHOOL MATTERS

Meetings of the Trustees of the City and Normal Colleges.

MORE STUDENTS THIS TERM

Property for the New City College Will Be Condemned Unless Owners Accept Offers Decided On.

Meetings of the Trustees of the College of the City of New York and of the Normal College were held yesterday afternoon in the Board of Education Building. The City College opened for the new term on Monday with 1,732 pupils in their seats. The majority of these, about 1,000, were in the four upper classes.

Since President Webb assumed charge of the college the attendance of seniors has increased 300 per cent. and of juniors from 47 to 195 per cent. The need of a larger college building grows each year more pressing. There are 2,053 names on the roll call. Under ordinary circumstances from 15 to 20 per cent. of the total number would not report, but President Webb said yesterday that this year's proportion of absentees would be much smaller than usual.

The Normal College opened last Thursday with an attendance of 2,650 pupils, which is 150 more than last year's attendance. There will be two additional teachers this year—one transferred from the post of Secretary and Librarian to a class of pedagogy and history and the other appointed to a class in literature.

At the meeting of the City College Trustees a report was read from Deputy Controller Daly, in reply to a request from the Executive Committee of the college Trustees, stating that the bonds issued for the new City College property amounted to $601,250, the proceeds from their sale amounted to $610,406.51, and there was a balance of $25,103.21.

Vernon M. Davis, who presided, said, in its efforts to secure a suitable site for the City College on Convent Avenue, the Executive Committee had met with great obstacles. Certain owners having rights to property there had demanded from $91,000 to $93,000 for it. This sum was so unreasonable that their offer could not be accepted, and it was decided the best way to secure the property in dispute would be by condemnation proceedings. It was further decided, however, to make the owners fair and reasonable offers, and to allow them a reasonable time to accept or refuse these offers.

Trustee Dresser then moved that $10,000 be offered E. K. James for his rights in property at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street; that $25,000 be offered George W. Martin and James H. Fancher for rights to property at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; that $5,000 be offered Walter D. Starr for rights to property at One Hundred and Fortieth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; that $30,000 be offered Sophia Stewart for her rights to property at One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street and Convent Avenue, and that a reasonable sum be offered for the rights of Edward J. King at Convent Avenue and One Hundred and Fortieth Street. The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Oct. 2 is the limit set for replies to these offers. Chairman Davis said the prices named had been fixed after consultation with the Corporation Counsel's expert.

Trustee Adams acted as Chairman of the meeting of the Normal College Trustees. The offer of Helen H. Watts, on behalf of the descendants of William Wood, to give $1,000 to the Normal College, the interest to be devoted to the purchase of a gold medal annually for the scholar showing the most progress in French, was accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee, asking $175,000 for expenses this year, was adopted. This is the sum asked last year. On motion of President Hunter, it was decided to include the training department pupils in those who are to take part in the Dewey parade.

The Central Board will meet on Sept. 27. The most important matter to come up before it will be the budget for this year. The Board of the Borough of Manhattan and the Bronx will meet this afternoon.

Evening School No. 70 Open.

Evening School No. 70, located at 207 East Seventy-fifth Street, has opened for the registration of students. The subjects to be taught are bookkeeping, phonography, drawing, penmanship, arithmetic, and English grammar. There will also be classes in which foreigners can learn English. The school is for men and boys over sixteen years of age.

THE RAPID TRANSIT CONTRACT.

Mr. Whalen's Letter Suggesting Changes Is Nearly Ready—Wants Commission's Counsel Dismissed.

Corporation Counsel Whalen has almost completed his letter to the Rapid Transit Commissioners making suggestions for changes in the form of contract, and this letter Mr. Whalen said yesterday will be presented to the commission, which will meet to-morrow.

It is likely that Mr. Whalen will at the same time suggest that the Rapid Transit Commissioners dismiss their special counsel, Albert B. Boardman, of Tracy, Boardman & Platt, and E. M. Shepard, of Parsons, Shepard & Ogden. The Corporation Counsel is of the opinion that the city's Law Department can attend to all the law business of the city, including that connected with the building of the rapid transit system, and he regards the employment of the separate counsel as an unnecessary expense. This is also the opinion of the Mayor, who on every occasion on which the Rapid Transit Commissioners have asked for money to pay their counsel has stated in no vague terms his opposition to such an expenditure.

Under the Rapid Transit act the Commissioners have power to employ their own counsel, and although this is a matter over which Mr. Whalen has no jurisdiction it is likely that his opinion and desires, especially at a time when the administration and the commission are nearly in harmony, will have considerable weight with the Commissioners. It is said that while Mr. Whalen will seek to have all special counsel dismissed, he will yield to pressure and permit one of them to be retained. If any one goes, it was said yesterday, it will be Mr. Boardman, against whose firm Tammany Hall has many grievances. Since the creation of the commission, in 1891, its counsel fees have amounted to over $200,000.

NEW BUILDING CODE HEARING.

Council Will Listen to Complaints Next Week—R. W. Gilder Wants Tenement Regulations Amended.

The Committee on Affairs of Boroughs of the Council, to which was referred the new building code, will give a hearing on it next week, notice of which will be made public later. At this and subsequent hearings Councilman McGarry, the Chairman of the committee, says every person who objects to any part of the code will have ample opportunity to present objections.

President Guggenheimer says he will not be content unless the code is thoroughly discussed. "I know that there is a great deal of opposition to hasty action on this matter," Mr. Guggenheimer said, "for I have received hundreds of letters asking for further hearings from architects and other interested persons. If I can have my way, the committee will have the members of the commission which framed the code present to reply to any objections that may be presented."

Richard Watson Gilder, who is a member of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society, said last night he hoped something can be done to amend the tenement regulations in the new building code. "It is very fortunate," he said, "that the 'jamming through' of so vitally unfortunate a series of regulations as that contained in the new building code has been thwarted. On such legislation as this the health and general safety of our people depend.

"I fear tenement house conditions may be very unfortunately influenced by the new definition. Under this definition there seems to be opportunity for dangerous and damaging evasions. In actual practice it would be difficult to point out just where any serious harm is done by the affliction of the tenement-house building regulations to so-called apartment houses. People living in the latter are entitled, for instance, to light and air as well as the ordinary tenement-house population, and as a matter of fact, there is a tendency in the better class of houses to run down into an inferior and more crowded domicile. Under the new definition it would not take long before a way were found of changing tenement houses to apartment houses, for the purpose of evading wise and proper restrictions.

"It was earnestly hoped that the new code would work an advance in tenement-house construction, and public assurance was given that suggestions made in this direction had been adopted. But I fail to find these suggestions embodied in the code. It is gratifying to see that the press of the city has taken hold of this matter. If our officials betray the trust reposed in them, the public is sure to be well informed of the betrayal."

Mr. Gilder thinks too much discretion is left by the proposed code to the Commissioners of Buildings. "This spirit seems to pervade the entire code," he added. "Many of the provisions and regulations are limited by the discretionary power lodged in the Commissioners. If, of course, we were always to have competent Commissioners this would not be so bad, but if we are to have incompetent Commissioners, too much discretionary power is dangerous."

Big Sale of City Bonds.

Controller Coler yesterday advertised a sale of $7,269,107.32 of city bonds, bearing 3½ per cent. interest and payable in gold in thirty years, to take place on Oct. 3. These bonds are for the following purposes: Hall of Records, $1,950,000; street and park opening, $1,849,107.32; dock improvements, $1,000,000; Croton watershed protection, $400,000; new aqueduct, $1,500,000, and purchase of the plant of the Long Island Water Supply Company, $570,000.

Board of Aldermen Adjourns.

The Board of Aldermen was to have held a stated meeting yesterday, but as a quorum was not present President Woods adjourned the meeting until next Tuesday. Most of the members of the board were in attendance upon the primary elections. The Council will meet this afternoon.

LEGAL NOTES.

DIVORCED MOTHER TO SEE HER CHILDREN.—William S. Douglass, pending his suit for absolute divorce from his wife, Elizabeth S. Douglass, made an agreement with her that she should see their two children at stated intervals. When the divorce was awarded him this permission to see the children was not embodied in the decree. The mother, who had meantime married a Mr. Oakes, with whom it was charged she had had unlawful relations, recently made application to the Supreme Court to have the decree modified so as to provide that she might visit her children. Justice Stover yesterday gave a decision in favor of the mother. The father having allowed the mother to see the children before the decree, Justice Stover says he ought not to object to her seeing them now. "If, as claimed," he said, "it was after the decree the agreement was made, the plaintiff knew then the conditions as well as now, and if the children were not injured by such society then, I see no reason why they will be now. The primary concern of the court is the welfare of the children, and the plaintiff having with full knowledge of the conditions agreed with the defendant that she might see the children, ought to be held to his stipulation. It is true the defendant has forfeited her rights as a wife, but unless the children are to be injuriously affected, the natural desire of the mother to see and enjoy the society of her children, even although under restrictions, can, it seems to me, be gratified. Of course, were I satisfied that the children would be in any way injured, I should not exercise the power to permit the mother to visit them, but there are many circumstances connected with this case which lead me to believe that the children will not be in any way injured by visits from their mother under such restrictions as have been heretofore had."

***

TRAVELER INJURED BY DETACHED TELEPHONE WIRE.—In an action brought by Mary E. Fitch to recover damages for personal injuries sustained by her through the alleged negligence of the Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Company, it appeared on the trial that a falling tree, uprooted during a severe windstorm, dragged one of the company's wires, which extended across a public highway, about midway between the villages of Oxford and Norwich, in Chenango County, from the pole to which it was fastened, and held it at such a height above the highway that it was not dangerous to passers-by. On the next morning an employe of the Overseer of Highways attached the wire to another tree, leaving it suspended about ten feet above the highway. On the morning of the third day thereafter there was considerable wind, and the wire, having from some unexplained cause become dislodged from the tree to which it was attached, came in contact with the top of a carriage in which the plaintiff was riding. This resulted in the carriage being overturned, and the plaintiff being injured. It also appeared that the wire in question at no time touched the ground, so as to break the circuit and apprise the company of its condition, and that the company was not aware of such condition until at or about the time of the happening of the accident. Judgment given on the trial in favor of the plaintiff for $600, has been reversed on appeal to the Third Appellate Division, that tribunal holding that as the company could not reasonably have anticipated the happening of the accident in question, it was under no obligation to adopt a system of supervision to guard against it, and that under the circumstances the defendant was not chargeable with negligence. Justice Merwin dissented.

Reception to Zionist Delegates.

A popular reception in honor of the American delegates to the third Zionist Congress, recently held at Basel, Switzerland, will be tendered by the New York Zionists' Federation at Cooper Union Hall next Sunday evening. Dr. J. I. Bluestone, President of the New York Federation, will preside. Among the speakers will be the Rev. Dr. Gustav Gotthell of the Temple Emanu-El, Prof. Richard Gotthell of Columbia University, the Rev. Stephen S. Wise of the Madison Avenue Temple, Prof. N. Solis-Cohen of the University of Pennsylvania, the Rev. Pereira Mendes of the Portuguese Synagogue, and the Hon. N. Taylor Phillips.

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While standing in front of one of our stores, our shoe-buyer recently counted forty-one men passers by—eleven of whom had bunions and a look of resigned misery.

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But a peep at our windows will tell you that we have all good kinds of shoes for man or boy.

What about Fall overcoats? $15 to $32.

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Ladies' Tailoring material, —new Cloth patterns.

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Our clothes look well to-day, to-morrow, and all season—the cheapest in the end.

Men's Autumn Suits, $15 to $35.

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Fall Underwear, 50c. to $3.50.
White Yachting Shirts, $1.50.
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An Imported Derby, $4.

Custom Tailoring, too.

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BROADWAY, Cor. 31st St.

CHARLES P. DALY DEAD

Ex-Chief Justice of Court of Common Pleas Expires Suddenly.

INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER

Beginning Life as a Mechanic's Apprentice, He Occupied the Bench 42 Years—Famous Decisions.

A distinguished, respected, and useful personality in New York life was removed yesterday in the death of Charles P. Daly, ex-Chief Justice of the old Court of Common Pleas, which occurred at his Summer home, in North Haven, near Sag Harbor, L. I. Ex-Judge Daly's death was unexpected, although he was in his eighty-fourth year. Apparently in comfortable health on Monday, he was stricken with apoplexy at 9 o'clock that evening and died at 2 A. M. yesterday morning.

Since the death of his wife about four years ago ex-Judge Daly had failed perceptibly in his physical powers, although his mental vigor remained unimpaired. As was his custom, he had spent the Summer at North Haven, in the companionship of old friends. He went out driving last Sunday, and again on Monday. When he returned to his house late Monday afternoon he remarked that he felt very well, and appeared to be in his normal condition.

A few minutes after 9 o'clock ex-Justice Daly was observed by a member of the household to be lying apparently unconscious in a reclining chair. He made no reply when spoken to, and medical aid was summoned. Dr. J. Richard Taylor, for many years Justice Daly's attending physician, was by his side within a few minutes, but the aged jurist was beyond the reach of the physician's skill. He was carried to his bed, where he remained unconscious until his death. The only persons at his bedside were Dr. Taylor, the Rev. Father Mahon of the Roman Catholic Church at Sag Harbor, and the family housekeeper.

News of ex-Justice Daly's death was sent as soon as possible to Henry R. Hoyt of this city, the dead man's law partner, and husband of his only niece. Mr. Hoyt left for North Haven yesterday noon to take charge of the funeral arrangements.

Many earnest expressions of regret and sorrow were heard as the intelligence of the death of this distinguished citizen spread throughout this city yesterday.

A native of New York City, Charles Patrick Daly was born Oct. 31, 1816. His parents had emigrated from Ireland in 1814. The elder Daly died while Charles was a boy of tender years, and the lad thus bereaved was obliged to leave school and set about earning his own living. Two of his schoolmates at that time were John McCloskey, afterward Cardinal, and James T. Brady, the famous advocate. Young Daly went to Savannah, Ga., where he found a situation as a clerk. Overwork and bad treatment soon aroused a spirit of discontent within him, and he shipped as a sailor before the mast.

HIS CAREER AS A SAILOR.

During his three years' career as a sailor, Charles P. Daly visited many distant parts of the world and developed the love of geographical research which was to play so important a part in his subsequent life. He was present at the siege and capture of Algiers in 1830. Upon his return to New York young Daly apprenticed himself in a mechanical trade. While he devoted his best efforts to the service of his master in the working hours, he turned his attention in the evenings to the improvement of his mind. He joined a literary society and soon developed into an earnest and eloquent debater. When his indentures expired, he accepted a previously proffered offer to enter the law office of his friend, William Soule, as a student.

Young Daly's first yearly salary as a law student was $150. He slept in the office, studied hard, and made rapid progress. At that time the court rules required a student to study seven years before admission to the bar, but young Daly labored so diligently that after three years Mr. Rowley, the senior member of the firm, convinced that he was fully competent to practice, moved before Chief Justice Nelson that the seven-year-old rule be relaxed and that the young lawyer be admitted to practice. This motion was granted in 1839. Soon afterward Mr. Daly formed a law partnership with Mr. McElrath, who was subsequently associated with Horace Greeley in The New York Tribune. His ability, sound knowledge of the law, and eloquence as an advocate speedily brought Mr. Daly into notice as a practitioner. After four years of practice he was elected, in 1843, to the State Legislature, and while serving his term he was offered the Democratic nomination for Congress, which he declined, saying that he preferred his profession to politics.

In 1844 the term of Judge Inglis of the Court of Common Pleas expired. These Judges were at that time appointed by the Governor, and although Judge Inglis was a candidate for reappointment, Gov. Bouck appointed Daly on the recommendation of ex-Gov. Marcy. That position he held for forty-two years. In 1846 an amendment to the State Constitution made the office elective, and Judge Daly was with little opposition elected to succeed himself. He was re-elected four times, being chosen in 1858 to succeed Judge Ingraham as Chief Justice of the court.

HATED BY TWEED RING.

Judge Daly's upright and fearless course on the bench made him obnoxious to the Tweed ring, and in 1871, when his term was about to expire, the Tweed politicians bestirred themselves energetically to defeat his renomination. They openly avowed that they had no use for such a Judge. About that time, however, THE NEW YORK TIMES printed its crushing exposure of Tweed and his corrupt followers. The ring was broken up, and then happened what, up to that period, had never been known before. Judge Daly was nominated to succeed himself for a term of fourteen years, not only by all factions of the Democracy, but by the Republicans, and every vote cast in the City of New York for the judiciary that year was cast for Charles P. Daly.

In 1885 Chief Justice Daly was retired from the bench under the constitutional age limit. His retirement was marked by a general meeting of the members of the New York bar, held Dec. 30, 1885, presided over by ex-President Chester A. Arthur, at which elaborate resolutions expressing respect and friendship for the retiring Justice were adopted. On the evening of the same day Justice Daly was the honored guest at a banquet in Delmonico's, where his hosts were all of the Judges of the courts of New York City and County.

During his long service on the bench Judge Daly rendered many important decisions and interpreted principles of law which have since become recognized as standard authority in this and other States. One of the most notable cases tried before him was that of the seven prisoners indicted for complicity in the Macready riots at the Astor Place Theatre in May, 1849. Judge Daly, although the youngest of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, was chosen to take the place of the Recorder on this occasion. According to the custom of that day, two Aldermen, one a Democrat and one a Whig, were designated to sit with the Judge, and they had equal authority and could overrule him. Judge Daly, being a Democrat, the friends of the accused, relying on his acting with the Democratic Alderman, felt sure that the prisoners would be acquitted. They soon, however, had reason to change their estimate of the man, who was sitting as a Judge pure and simple, and not as a politician. As the trial proceeded, a decision was called for on a certain point, and Judge Daly, anxious to discover the leaning of the Whig, appealed to him on the question at issue. With the Whig Alderman's answer was sealed the doom of the rioters, so far as the court was concerned. The Whig said: "Judge, I have been watching you since this trial began. You understand your duty and mean to do right. Don't ask me any questions. Try the case fairly in the interests of justice, and I will stand by you to the end."

In this memorable case it became necessary to interpret for the first time in this State the law against rioting. A popular sentiment prevailed that no man ought to be severely punished for participating in a riot in this Republic. Judge Daly, in his charge to the jury, pronounced this doctrine monstrous. A rioter, he declared, was a despot, and despotism must be kept down at all hazards. Judge Daly interpreted the law strongly against riot, and his interpretation has held good ever since.

A STANCH UNION DEMOCRAT.

Justice Daly's usefulness as a citizen was not confined to his great services on the bench. When the war of the rebellion began he was a Union Democrat, and he spoke eloquently in public in defense of the integrity of the Union. He was frequently in consultation with President Lincoln and members of his Cabinet, who often sought his legal advice, and generally acted upon it. A few evenings after the seizure of Mason and Slidell, the Confederate Commissioners to England, Judge Daly was dining with Chief Justice Chase, when the question of the right to take these men from a British vessel was discussed. The popular feeling was strongly against giving the rebel ambassadors up on the demand of England. Judge Daly was asked by Chief Justice Chase for his opinion, and he said: "I think we shall have to surrender them. Their seizure would be perfectly justifiable under the English law, but not under our own. I think that our cases are against us." Secretary Seward agreed with Judge Daly's view, and surrendered Mason and Slidell.

Besides winning fame as a lawyer and a Judge, Charles P. Daly became widely known as a scientist and a man of letters. He was an intimate acquaintance of Lord Brougham and Baron von Humboldt. In a letter to his friend Bunsen, Baron von Humboldt wrote of Judge Daly: "Few men have left upon me such an impression of high intelligence on subjects of universal interest, and in the judgment of apparently opposite directions of character among the nations that inhabit the ever-narrowing Atlantic basin."

For more than thirty-four years Justice Daly was President of the American Geographical Society, and the annual addresses he delivered before that society rank among the valuable contributions to geographical literature. Judge Daly was a great lover of books, and he had a library of more than 12,000 volumes. He wrote and published several books, his principal works being "A History of Naturalization and of its Laws in Different Countries," "The Judicial Tribunals of New York from 1023 to 1846," "The Origin and History of Institutions for the Promotion of Useful Arts by Industrial Exhibitions," "The First Settlement of the Jews in North America," "When Was the Drama Introduced in America?" "What We Knew of Maps and Map Making Before the Time of Mercator," "The Nature, Extent, and History of the Surrogates Court in New York State," and "Comparisons Between Ancient and Modern Banking Systems." Judge Daly visited Europe several times, and was an honorary member of nearly all of the foreign geographical societies. In 1860 Columbia College conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

In 1856 Judge Daly was married to Maria Lydig, a member of an old and respected New York family. Mrs. Daly died about four years ago. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Daly had been the senior member of the law firm of Daly, Hoyt & Mason, but he engaged in very little court practice. He was of a sociable disposition, and was a member of many clubs, including the Century, Union, Authors', Players, and City. He belonged to nearly all of the scientific and educational associations in this city.

Ex-Justice Daly is believed to have left a large estate. His town house at 84 Clinton Place is a commodious and handsomely furnished mansion, and his Summer villa was one of the notable places in North Haven. He was one of the first of the prominent men to establish his Summer home at North Haven, and it was largely due to his efforts that the place became a Summer resort.

Ex-Justice Daly's remains will be shipped from Sag Harbor to-morrow and brought to Manhattan. No arrangements for the funeral were made known at Sag Harbor.

Boy Prisoner's Daring Escape.

Toney Dessino, a fourteen-year-old Italian boy living at 32 Thompson Street, was sentenced yesterday morning to the Catholic Protectorate for stealing a pie. While he was being held in the Gerry society room in the Criminal Courts Building he crawled over the iron bars of a window in the room, jumped thirty-five feet to the pavement in his bare feet, and was off like a deer. The police are looking for him.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Clergymen Who Were Opposed to Dr. Briggs Will Take Action.

An echo of last Spring's controversy in the Episcopal Church of this diocese over the ordination to the priesthood of the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs is likely to be heard at the Diocesan Convention next Wednesday. On the day preceding the convention the clergymen who opposed the ordination of Dr. Briggs will hold a meeting at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Van Winkle, rector of St. Clement's Church, at 25 West Ninth Street, for the purpose of deciding upon a plan of action.

It is understood that as a protest against the action of the Standing Committee of the diocese in approving the credentials of Dr. Briggs the following opposition ticket will be put in the field at the convention:

Clerical members—The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, the Rev. Dr. John W. Brown, the Rev. Dr. Thomas Richey, the Rev. Dr. R. F. Crary.

Lay members—George MacCulloch Miller, George Zabriskie, William Bispham, and Capt. A. T. Mahan.

Of the men whose names are on this ticket only the Rev. Dr. Dix and Messrs. Miller and Zabriskie are members of the present Standing Committee, and it is said that all of them were opposed to the ordination of Dr. Briggs. The members of the committee to whose re-election opposition is expected on account of their attitude in the Briggs case are the Rev. Dr. Octavius Appleton, rector of St. George's Church, Newburg; the Rev. Dr. Thomas R. Harris, rector of St. Mary's Church, Scarborough, and Secretary of the diocese; the Rev. Dr. J. Shaw Shipman, rector of Christ Church, New York; S. Nicholson Kane of St. James's Parish, Hyde Park, and Herman C. von Post of St. Mary's, Manhattanville.

KANAWHA BEATS MONMOUTH.

The Yacht Proves Too Much for the Harbor Flier in a Close Race.

The craft which has this season coveted the laurels held by the fleet steamers Monmouth and Sandy Hook of the Long Branch service is the new steam yacht Kanawha, built by the Gas Engine and Power Company and Charles L. Seabury & Co. of Morris Heights. This fast steam yacht, the property of John P. Duncan, beat the Monmouth a month or more ago, and yesterday morning she tried conclusions with her again.

The Monmouth left her pier at Atlantic Highlands at 8 A. M. yesterday with 200 passengers. The Kanawha lay out a distance ready for a brush. She got under way as the Monmouth came out from her pier, and then commenced the race. At the Southwest Spit the Kanawha began to draw ahead. The yacht was soon a length in the lead, and by the time they reached the bell buoy at the inner end of the Swash Channel she was three lengths ahead. The men in her engine room, it is said, had been promised a substantial reward should the yacht win, and were encouraged by liberal draughts of stimulants. Then the steam pipe of the Kanawha got out of order, and the yacht slowed down a bit.

The Monmouth began to forge ahead. There was great excitement then aboard both craft. Those on the yacht were holding their breath, while the engineers were gettings things to rights. It was a matter of only a few moments. The pipe was fixed and the yacht was in the race again.

The Kanawha soon overhauled her antagonist, and passing Quarantine she was two lengths ahead. Still on up the upper bay they came, everything afloat giving them a wide berth. Off the Battery there was a slowing down, and the yacht swung around so as to land her party. She was four or five lengths ahead then. The Monmouth made the run from her pier at Atlantic Highlands to Pier 8 North River on the trip yesterday morning in 57 minutes.

Of course there was no time taken and no starting or finishing line, but it was interesting to note that the Monmouth made a speed of 18.157 knots.

Answer to a Correspondent.

A READER.—There is an ordinance forbidding the shaking of rugs and carpets in back yards. In Section 119 of the Sanitary Code of the Board of Health occurs the following: "No mat, carpet, or cloth shall be shaken or beaten, nor any cloth, yarn, garment or material, or substance, be scoured, cleaned or hung * * * in any street or public place, or where it or particles therefrom, or set in motion thereby, will pass into any such street or public place or into any occupied premises."

The last clause of the ordinance applies to the shaking of carpets in back yards.

"Cold-catching" is always serious, but in its incipiency, it is always curable with JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—Adv.

Merino Underwear Dep't.

Children's Underwear.

Fine quality English Merino Vests and Drawers. Medium and heavy weight for Fall and Winter,

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For those who want the keynote simplicity,—plainly but highly polished with tasteful colored lines.

For those who want moderate richness, artistically inlaid in soft browns and greens and set in panels, the markings of the wood made to form delightful designs.

For those who want it as beautiful as art can make it, it is exquisitely carved and delicately inlaid in a beautiful Louis XV. suite.

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A Sale of Dining Room Furniture!

(THIRD FLOOR.)

We place on sale to-day a special lot of Extension Tables, Sideboards and Chairs, all reliable goods from the best manufacturers. A glance at the prices will tell you they are unusually cheap—cheaper than you could purchase them for in any other store in New York.

Extension Tables.

Golden Oak, 44-inch Square Top, heavy frame, handsome fluted legs, highly polished,

Regular value 13.00.

Special 9.75

Sideboards.

A carload of them just in, all Golden Oak, in the new Fall designs, all high grade in material, finish, and construction. Regular price would be $20.00, $25.00, and $30.00. Special,

16.98, 18.75 and 19.98

Dining Chairs.

A large lot of Golden Oak Chairs, full size, box seats, elegant designs and beautifully polished.

Regular price 3.00.

Special 1.98

We also offer in connection with this sale a large lot of Fancy Rockers.

All new designs in Golden Oak, Mahogany, Birch, and Flemish.

Regular value 4.00.

Special 2.75

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

All Cash Purchases delivered free to any railroad station within 100 miles of New York City (except bicycles and sewing machines.)

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

Men's Medium Weight Shirts and Drawers, Camel's Hair, Natural & White, at $1.00 per Garment.

Regular Value, $1.50.

Daniell's, Broadway, 8 & 9 Sts.

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

State Commerce Commission Listens to Plans for Aiding Navigation Through the State.

The State Commerce Commission held a meeting yesterday, when a hearing was given to Charles E. Wheeler of the Cleveland Steel Canalboat Company. This company was formed five years ago, and has taken an extremely important share of the Erie Canal trade. The company was the first to enter the field with steel boats, employing four steamers and fifteen consorts.

Mr. Wheeler expressed himself to the commission as decidedly opposed to the schemes suggested of late for improving the Erie Canal by widening the locks, advocating rather the completion of the improvements already begun by the State under the nine-million-dollar act. He also advocated the establishment, either by the State or city, of better terminal facilities in New York. He said that his firm was at present forced continually to refuse high-class traffic for the reason that there is not a single shed pier in this city where high-class goods can be landed, canalboats being forced to put up with open piers. Even these were scarce.

The proposal submitted by Mr. Wheeler was to build pontoons in the shape of great dry docks, to be used in transporting Erie Canal boats on the lake, thus saving the extra expense of breaking bulk at Buffalo when shipments are made over the canal in either direction. These pontoons are planned to be built of steel and to be capable of taking on board six ordinary canalboats. The pontoon is to be propelled by its own steam. It was explained that by thus taking the ordinary canalboats safely over the lake it would be possible to reach Cleveland with the Erie Canal boats and successfully compete with the railroads. As six trunk lines centre in Cleveland, it is a much better point from which to secure differential rates than Buffalo.

It was incidentally brought out that, with the building of such pontoons, the steel canalboat, which is an experiment begun on the Erie Canal only a few years ago, would go out of existence. The superiority of the steel boat over that of wood is its ability to navigate the lake after leaving the canal. But whereas the steel structure costs $8,000, the wooden boat of the same tonnage costs but $2,000. The use of the pontoons would make the wooden canalboat as serviceable as that of steel.

The commission will report upon the proposal on Nov. 1. A meeting of the commission will be held to-day, when representatives of the International Elevator Company will be heard.

WANT TO DRIVE PATROL WAGONS

Union Drivers Object to Policemen Handling the Reins.

Several organizations of drivers, it was reported yesterday, intend petitioning the Police Commissioners to employ their members as drivers of patrol wagons. They claim that the policemen who are employed as drivers cannot perform the patrol duties for which they are employed, and that it is not fair to the unions that the policemen should be allowed to do work which belongs to regular teamsters.

The Liberty Dawn Association lately made a similar complaint, and was told by the Police Commissioners that they could not employ members of the drivers' union without securing a change in the civil service regulations.

Killed Going Home from a Funeral.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 19.—Robert Bennett of Short Track, near Nunda, was struck while driving across the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tracks at Moscow last evening by the express and almost instantly killed. Bennett had been attending a funeral and was on his way home. He stopped at the crossing to let a freight train pass and then drove upon the tracks in front in the express.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. ANDREW MACK. in his new play, THE LAST OF THE ROHANS. Prices, 25,50,75,1.00. Mats. To-day & Sat. 2. Ev. 8:15

HAMMERSTEIN'S, 42d St., B'way & 7th Av. VICTORIA. The Rogers Bros. IN Wall Street. —TO-NIGHT AT 8:20.—

5th Ave THEATRE. B'way & 28th St. Evgs. at 8. Mat. Sat. at 2. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp. **Sale of seats four weeks in advance.

BROADWAY THEATRE, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs., 8:15. To-day & Sat. Mat. Matinée To-Day. THE GHETTO

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. CHING LING FOO. ROYLES, Bogert & O'Brien. Mortland & Murray.

WALLACK'S. B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2:15. STUART ROBSON AS THE GADFLY.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE MATINEE TO-DAY, 25c. & 50c. Thos. E. Shea in The Man-o-Wars-Man. Sat. Ngt. Only—Dr. Jekyll & Mr. Hyde.

14th St THEATRE, cor. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & S 4th Week of the Great A YOUNG WIFE. Melodramatic Success.

PLAZA REVIEWING STAND, 58TH., 59TH Sts., 5th Av.—Reserved seats, Tyson's, 5th Av. Hotel; Gilsey House, Waldorf-Astoria.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan Opera House, THE WHITE SQUADRON, Saturday Evening, Sept. 30, at 8 P. M., UNDER THE AUSPICES OF DEWEY TESTIMONIAL COMMITTEE, IN AID OF THE DEWEY HOME FUND. MR. ROBERT HILLIARD, SUPPORTED BY AN EXCELLENT COMPANY. Six hundred sailors from the Olympia, Boston, Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, McCulloch, Indiana, Iowa, Oregon, Massachusetts, and Texas in the famous Congress of Navies scene. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

PROCTOR'S 23d St. 15, 25, 50c. CAMILLE D'ARVILLE & GREATEST VAUDEVILLE BILL IN TOWN.

PALACE 58th St. and 3d Av. DOLAN and LENHARR, CRESSY and DAYNE. 30 others. Cont. Perf. 15,25,50c. Ladies, Afts., 10c. SEPT. 25 Peerless IDA FULLER in her DANCES. FIRE

THE NEW YORK, THE MAN IN THE MOON. B'way, 44th-45th Sts. 6th BIG MONTH. To-Night POSITIVE DEBUT OF MARGUERITE Cornille. TO-NIGHT in the AERIAL GROVE, Roof covered and Comfortable. Immense Variety 8:30 to midnight. SPECIAL MATS. DEWEY DAYS. Reg. Mat. Sat.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AV. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 3rd year Monday Oct. 2. Wagner's "DIE MEISTERSINGER," first time in English. Prices 25c., 50c., 75c., $1. Box office open Thursday, Sept. 21, for subscribers only Monday, Sept. 25. Special Dewey Week Attraction. WE-UNS OF TENNESSEE.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Matinées Wed. & Sat. ADA COLLEY. RANSONE. CAMILLA URSO, Bros. de Courcey, Burton's Leapers. ED. LAURI, Mlle. Florizel, & Other Big Acts. TO-DAY, MATINEE 50c.

LYCEUM 4th Av., 23d St. ..... at 8:30. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Matinées Thursday and Sat., 2. ..... Charles Frohman presents ANNIE RUSSELL IN MISS HOBBS.

DALY'S B'way & 30th ..... at 8 sharp. Daniel Frohman ..... Manager. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday. E. H. SOTHERN and VIRGINIA HARNED in ..... THE KING'S MUSKETEER .....

HERALD SQ. THEATRE, 35th St. & B'way. Evgs. 8—Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2. HENRY MILLER in THE ONLY WAY

EMPIRE Theatre. B'way and 40th St. Evgs. 8:20. Matinée Saturday. WEDNESDAY MATINEES BEGIN SEPT. 27. JOHN DREW / The Tyranny of Tears.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., near B'way. Ev'g, 8:10. Matinée Saturday. Last 2 weeks. Charles Frohman Presents MRS. LESLIE CARTER IN ZAZA. Matinée Wed., Sept. 27, instead of Sept. 30.

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre.